

15/11/51

# Jordan Times

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية .الراي.

**BONN (AP)** — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in a meeting Sunday with his Israeli counterpart, stepped up pressure on Israel to agree to an international peace conference on the Middle East. In talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, Genscher spoke out for an "international peace conference with the participation of all parties in the conflict," said a spokesman for Genscher. Genscher "made clear the interests of the Federal Republic" and "the whole of Europe" in the talks, the spokesman said. According to the spokesman, Arens explained to Genscher an initiative by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir which would include Palestinian elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to be followed by talks on temporary "self-rule" with elected Palestinian representatives. The spokesman did not say how Genscher responded. West European countries including West Germany have been pressing Shamir to drop his proposal to call for such an international Middle East peace conference. In the three-hour meeting, Genscher also informed Arens about the "course and results" of President Mikhail Gorbachev's just-concluded visit to West Germany, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

**Price:** Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence.

# Jordan Aerospace Company set up

joined members of the Ajlouni family in accepting condolences from the mourners. Taking part in the funeral also were Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, dignitaries and senior army officers. (Petra photo)

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister Ismail Shaker, Royal Court Chief Thabit bin Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman bin Abdulqun al Hindawi, and other members of the Labour Minister Jam al Abdulrahman al-Hindawi's cabinet.

services were deteriorating in the occupied territories during the 18-month-old Palestinian uprising.

cy also for the first time accused the United States of violating basic principles of diplomatic relations by harbouring Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi in the American embassy in Peking.

In almost two weeks of anti-American sentiment in China, President George Bush and other Washington figures have been lambasted for condemning the Peking killings.

Two American correspondents were expelled last week accused of distorted reporting on the incident.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater has become the latest target as the news agency mouthpiece of

its sea outlets with artillery fire. The fighting shut down Beirut international airport.

Arab League Assistant Secretary-General Lakhdar Ibrahimy who represents the summit committee in Lebanon, made vain

Meer, whom it described as a 25-year-old University of California graduate and writer for U.S. and Indian literary magazines.

"Like Rushdie, she is a Muslim, living in the West, whose family originally came from India," the report added.

A spokesman for Rushdie said Sunday "there is no doubt the interview took place... some months ago," but that the author objects to the context and juxtaposition of some quotes and the attempt to make

**oken' his 'silence'**

Without giving Fitzwater's exact words, the agency quoted him as saying the three were applying their basic human rights.

"In the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s the U.S. government used the police, the National Guard and even private security forces to suppress the civil rights movement, burning railway carriages and mail to suppress basic human rights."

"You like to flaunt the banner of U.S. democracy, freedom and human rights. Could you allow your U.S. constitution and laws to be trampled upon and the U.S. government overthrown?" it asked.

(Continued on page 2)

The Mail on Sunday printed what it said was an edited version of the first interview Rushdie has given since he was forced into hiding.

The weekly said Rushdie gave the interview in an unidentified London house on an unspecified date to Ameena

The newspaper said Rushdie "seemed to be paralysed by terror" when a car outside the house backfired, just after he had nodded his head when asked if news of death threats against him had been exaggerated.

It was a "vivid reminder that for the rest of his life... Rushdie

Britain's largest Muslim community, that Islamic leaders first drew attention to their hatred of the book by burning copies in public last January.

Rushdie, who described himself as a lapsed Muslim, said he felt saddened by the ban on his book by many Islamic countries and by the willingness of his critics to attack him without having read it, according to the Mail on Sunday.

"They're willing to say things about my work which are not based on reading it," he said.

On Saturday, 44 people were arrested in the northern English city of Bradford after Muslim youths clashed violently with riot police after an anti-Rusdie demonstration.

The Satanic Verses is a surreal novel about good and evil and Rushdie has argued that Islam is too strong to be undermined by his fictional writings.

Rushdie, who has denied the book is blasphemous, attacked the way he said modern Islam is closing itself off from "the processes of imagination and scholarship."



## Two 'saboteurs,' 15 drug traffickers hanged in Iran

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Two would-be saboteurs and 15 drug traffickers were hanged in two Iranian provinces Saturday, and 11 other suspected drug smugglers were arrested in the past week, Tehran Television reported.

They were the first executions and arrests reported in Iran since the fundamentalist founder of the Islamic Republic, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, died June 3 at age 85.

The 15 drug traffickers, charged with smuggling and distributing more than 400 kilograms of narcotics, were convicted by Islamic courts and hanged in western Bakhtaran province, the television said.

It said that the other two executions were carried out in the city of Zahedan and identified those hanged as Piri Qanbarzahi and Abdolghani Rakhshani. It did not give their ages or provide other details on their identity.

The television said the two saboteurs were convicted by an Islamic court of all the charges brought against them. It listed their offences as illegal possession of weapons and explosives and "plotting against national security."

The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, did not mention actual involvement in any act of sabotage.

It did not say where in Zahedan, the capital of the southeastern Sistan-Baluchestan province, the two men were hanged.

In a separate report also from the city, the television said 840 kilograms of narcotics were confiscated and 11 people arrested in three operations in the past week.

The drugs seized included 30 kilograms of heroin, and all the rest was opium, it said.

A new law that went into effect last January mandates the death penalty for anyone found in the possession of even small quantities of drugs. Hundreds have since been executed for drug offences.

Most traffickers have been arrested in the Sistan-Baluchestan province or the northeastern Khorasan along the borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Iranian officials ordered the anti-narcotics campaign after the Aug. 20 ceasefire in the Gulf war with Iraq. More than a million people are reportedly involved in drug abuse in Iran.

The U.S. State Department and many humanitarian organisations including the London-based Amnesty International have criticised Iran in recent months for a wide-spread wave of executions.

Reports have said in addition to the alleged drug traffickers, many of those put to death were political prisoners.

The main Iranian opposition group, Mujahadeen-e-Khalq charges that many of the major drug operations in Iran and abroad are run by "senior figures in the mullahs' regime."

"It is evident that the purpose behind the resumption of executions is solely to terrorise the public, particularly at a time when the incurable crises of the regime and factional infighting are reaching a new peak," said a Mujahadeen statement received by the Jordan Times Sunday.

"The fact is, however, that these executions will not only solve no problem for the regime, but will aggravate the explosive trend of the crises faced by the Khomeini regime's remnants, particularly now that Khomeini is dead. Similarly, the inevitable overthrow of this regime by the National Liberation Army of Iran will be accelerated."

### Power struggle

An earlier statement, the Mujahadeen said that by "declaring his explicit support for Parliament Speaker Ali Hashemi Rafsanjani's presidential bid, Khomeini's successor Ali Khamenei has unveiled the power struggle among Khomeini's remnants."

"Khamenei's gesture was in

response to the announcement by Khomeini's son, Ahmad Khomeini, of his presidential aspirations and candidacy, brought up two days earlier in Ahmad's sister's interview with the Washington Post, it said.

Tehran Radio, broadcasting Khamenei's speech in its midday news bulletin Wednesday, "deliberately omitted Khamenei's expression of support for Rafsanjani and his assertion that Rafsanjani was irreplaceable as the man who should take over the post of a unified chief executive," according to the Mujahadeen.

"But several hours later, in Tehran Radio's 8.00 p.m. (16:30 GMT) news bulletin, these remarks were broadcast alongside the rest of Khamenei's speech. The announcement came as a surprise to the public. Clearly, there were contacts between the two main adversaries in the dispute — Rafsanjani and Ahmad Khomeini — in the interval between the two news bulletins, with the idea of having Ahmad forfeit his presidential hopes while Khamenei's support for Rafsanjani would be kept undisclosed," it said.

"Khamenei's open intervention — unprecedented under Khomeini's rule — has infuriated Ahmad, his sister and their supporters. They describe it as a big blunder by someone who, as the 'leader,' should have played the role of a referee," according to the rebel group.

Ahmad Khomeini's supporters among the regime's authorities believe that Khamenei's move, jeopardises his prestige and status and the leader among Khomeini's remnants, it said. "A man who has taken Khomeini's mantle without even holding the rank of a 'mujtahed' in the clerical hierarchy should not have come out so openly in support of Rafsanjani before the presidential elections. By expressing his delight at Rafsanjani's presidency in advance, Khamenei has disre-



Iranian mullahs and crowds gather near the grave site of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Tehran. A giant poster of Khomeini hangs over the crowds and reads: "I'm to God, and to Him I return".

ditied the philosophy and logic of holding such elections," it added.

"Now, Ahmad Khomeini has to speak out and declare his retreat or there will be an inevitable showdown between him and Rafsanjani in the power struggle that has come to surface," it concluded.

## Iraqi leader tells Iran to leave Arab issues alone

CAIRO (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein told Iran in remarks published Saturday not to interfere in Arab affairs and called on Syria to withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

"What the Arab Nation from east to west wants from Iran... is that it should not interfere in Arab affairs or usurp their rights," Hussein told Egyptian journalists in an interview published by Cairo's newspapers.

The Iraqi leader was in Egypt this week for the first official summit of the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), grouping Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen.

"We want the Iranians to live securely on their soil enjoying full sovereignty and right of life and government without outside interference," he said.

"But the Arab Nation wants to have the same rights in relations with Iran."

Asked about prospects in the Gulf after the death of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Hussein said: "We have become mature enough not to connect any issue positively or negatively with a certain person."

He voiced optimism that a lasting peace could be achieved after a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire last year silenced the guns in his country's eight-year war with Iran. Negotiations on a final settlement have made little headway.

"The people of Iran have realised that war is not a virtue and that peace brings all the good and blessings," he added.

On Lebanon, he said Baghdad wanted all foreign troops withdrawn.

Hussein also called on Syria to "cooperate with us in getting into Lebanon, and I mean the Iranians."

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### S. Arabia warns pilgrims

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Interior Ministry Sunday warned pilgrims they may not bring political books, tracts or pictures on the Haj this year. A decree published in the daily Al Riyadh newspaper said that all political or ideologically oriented books or leaflets were forbidden and those who attempted to bring them into the kingdom would be severely punished and deported. Last month, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Haj and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wassei accused Iran of using the annual Haj as a political tool. Iran boycotted last year's pilgrimage when Saudi Arabia limited the number of pilgrims from Muslim countries on the ground that facilities were inadequate. Iran's quota was set at 45,000. Previously up to 150,000 Iranian pilgrims had entered Saudi Arabia for the Haj. Tehran has not made it clear whether Iranian pilgrims will attend this year though it opposes the quota and the ban on political activity. More than 400 people, mostly Iranian pilgrims, were killed in clashes with Saudi security forces during a political demonstration by Iranians at the 1987 Haj in Mecca.

### UAE embassy attacker jailed

KHARTOUM (R) — A court in Khartoum sentenced a Sudanese to four years imprisonment for storming the United Arab Emirates (UAE) embassy last November and holding the ambassador and six staff hostage. The judge told the court Saturday Isam Abdul Rahman's crime had affected Sudan's relations with Arab states and tarnished the image of Sudanese as non-violent, peace-loving people, the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported. Abdul Rahman had been released on bail, prompting the UAE government to recall its ambassador in protest. The ambassador returned to the Sudanese capital last month.

### Diplomat arrested in Tunis with hashish

TUNIS (R) — An African diplomat based in Libya was arrested at Tunis airport with 65 kilograms of Moroccan hashish, customs officials said Saturday. Comptroller Boukari, 35, from Burkina Faso, was in transit between Casablanca and Tripoli Thursday with two suitcases stuffed with the drug, they said. The hashish was destined for the Libyan market and worth about \$660,000, the officials added. Diplomats do not have immunity outside the countries to which they are accredited.

### Iranian paper attacks Turkey

NICOSIA (R) — A Tehran newspaper said Sunday that Turkey should have declared a few days of official mourning following the death of Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini earlier this month. "It is true that the Turkish government expressed sympathy with the Iranian people, but as an Islamic state with the majority of the population being Muslims, it should have at least declared a few days of public mourning over the loss of the imam," the headline Kayhan International said. The newspaper said Turkey's "government-controlled papers published insulting materials against the Iranian people's sanctities," the Iranian news agency IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, reported. "It is not logical for the Turkish government to expect Iran to maintain its friendly ties while the mercenary press in that country continues to sacrifice (SIC) Islamic sanctities and what over 50 million Iranians... hold sacred."

### Peres to boycott Socialist meet

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's Vice Prime Minister Shimon Peres left for Stockholm Sunday saying he would boycott most of the Socialist International meeting there because of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) presence. "The leadership of the Socialist International has admitted it was a mistake" to invite the PLO, Peres said. He said he did not fear Socialist International would accept the PLO as a member. "In order to become a member you must be a socialist or a democrat or preferably both. I do not believe this is the exact character of the PLO," he said. Palestinians Hanna Siniara of Jerusalem and Gaza Lawyer Faez Abu Rahme also left Sunday for the conference. PLO leader Yasser Arafat is expected to be at the Stockholm meeting. Peres, who is also finance minister, was to meet Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson about improving economic ties between the two countries.

## Flesh-eating American parasite emerging from Libyan winter

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuter

TRIPOLI — A deadly, flesh-eating American parasite is emerging from hibernation in Libya, threatening both man and beast in the Middle East, Europe and Africa.

The screwworm fly lays eggs in wounds in warm-blooded animals, including humans. The hatching larvae eat the flesh of their host, killing about one fifth of victims.

Head of Libya's veterinary service Dr. Masaoud Abu Sowa told Reuters the first infection of the year by the fly, which until 1988 was unknown outside North and South America, was detected in livestock in the Tripoli area May 25.

But how the flies managed to cross the Atlantic to begin breeding in Libya is still puzzling health

officials. Experts are waiting for larvae to hatch but assume they are coxliomyia hominivorax, which, according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Rome, attacked between 2,000 and 3,000 domestic animals in northwest Libya last year.

Tripoli hospitals treated some human cases, including at least three at the university's medical college, officials said.

FAO has said the unexplained spread of the pest to Libya could have serious consequences for livestock, wildlife and even humans in Africa, the Middle East and southern Europe.

"It is feared that the insect can spread rapidly to areas with suitable tropical and subtropical climatic conditions," FAO Director General

Edouard Saouma told member states in early May.

It can and has been eradicated in parts of North America by careful inspection and treatment, tight controls on livestock movements and by breaking the cycle of reproduction through releasing millions of flies sterilised by radiation.

Abu Sowa said it was not clear why the fly took so long to reappear this year, since in its normal habitat the insect usually starts breeding when the temperature reaches 15 to 20 degrees Centigrade (59 to 68 Fahrenheit). The noon temperature in Tripoli is already in the 30s (90s).

Groups of students were checking animals for wounds in an area of about 80,000 square kilometres, from the Tunisian border to the Gulf of Sirte and 200 kilometres south into the desert.

he said.

The outbreak last summer and autumn was within the same area, centred on Tripoli and spreading 180 kilometres along the coast, FAO said.

The students had sent in hundreds of samples of eggs from wounds but, except in the May 25 case, these were all from relatively harmless species of insects, Abu Sowa said.

"We will not stop the campaign until the winter, even if no cases are confirmed throughout the season," he added.

Abu Sowa denied reports of at least one case close to the Egyptian border, more than 1,000 kilometres to the east, and the head of the veterinary department in the eastern capital Benghazi said the fly had not reached his area.

## Israeli soldiers kill West Bank boy

(Continued from page 1)

army officer and a 50-year-old Palestinian man were wounded outside an office of the army-run "civil administration" when an assailant in a passing car opened fire, according to reports.

In the Bethlehem area, residents reported raids on several villages during the night, with clashes in Beit Sahour and Deir Salah villages and mass arrests in Dheisheh refugee camp.

At the Gaza Strip checkpoint to Israel, authorities at the checkpoint

to Israel turned back workers from the Jabalya district who did not have coded entry cards.

Uprising activists then tried to stop workers with the cards from entering Israel to prevent discrimination between workers with and without the permits, Palestinians said.

In Deir Al Balah camp Palestinians blew up the office of a suspected collaborator. The man was said to have been a go-between involved in the issue of Israeli "civil administration" permits to Arabs, and had been warned during the uprising to stop his

work, residents said.

In Jerusalem, police said two masked assailants seized a gun from an Arab policeman as he walked to work.

Reporters said a 2-year-old Palestinian girl was seriously wounded in the back after an Arab who is an alleged collaborator opened fire with a sub-machine gun during a dispute with local officials who had cut off his electricity for non-payment. The incident occurred in the West Bank village of Tulkerim.

## Kabul says 322 rebels killed

KABUL (AP) — Afghan troops backed by artillery and air support drove guerrillas from a crucial area near Jalalabad, pushing them towards the border with Pakistan, the government has announced.

The state Bakhtar News Agency reported last Saturday that at least 229 rebels were killed in the offensive and that 93 died in clashes elsewhere in Afghanistan. The report made no mention of losses suffered by government forces.

"Our troops are in complete control of not only Jalalabad, but areas beyond the city, and we are pushing the enemies further," Mohammad Nabi Amani, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, told the reporters.

Amani said government troops have driven rebels from the town of Khushgumbodh, 35 kilometres east of Jalalabad. The insurgents are battling the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

"Our victory is very crucial because we have an important airport at Khushgumbodh," Amani said.

Khushgumbodh, meaning "dome of happiness," is a town of 30,000 people that has been a rebel stronghold.

The eastern city of Jalalabad was the first major guerrilla target after Soviet troops ended their nine-year intervention in Afghanistan last February.

When the rebel attacks on the city began, guerrilla commanders predicted that it would fall within

## Hardliner poised to replace Zhao

(Continued from page 1)

and international law by sheltering dissident Fang and his wife, Li Shuxian.

"In addition, it has violated the basic principle for the establishment

of diplomatic relations between China and the United States," the daily said.

China has charged Fang, an internationally renowned astrophysicist who has spoken out for political

reform and human rights, with counter-revolutionary crimes and issued a warrant for his arrest.

The official agency quoted an irate citizen as calling Fang and his wife "the scum of the Chinese nation."

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	News in French
15:50	News summary in Arabic
16:05	World News
16:20	World around us
16:30	Local programme
16:40	Programme review
16:50	News in Arabic
17:00	Arabic series
17:10	Programme review
17:20	Monday Forum
17:30	Variety Show
17:40	News summary in Arabic
17:50	Variety show (cont.)
PROGRAMME TWO	
17:55	Le Monde Est à Vous
18:00	News in French
18:15	Weekly Sport magazine
18:30	News in Hebrew
18:45	Varieties
19:00	Kate and Allie
19:15	O'Hara
19:30	News in English
19:45	Feature film: "Rip off"
PRAYER TIMES	
03:50	Fajr
05:25	Sunrise/Duha
12:37	Dhuhr
16:17	Asr
19:45	Maghrib
21:23	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifich Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Teresian Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625451	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 771331	
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751	
Assam International Church Tel. 665526	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Normal summer weather conditions are expected and winds will be northerly to westerly in Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Abdul Majid Al Sha'er	791405
Dr. Majed Abu Sneh	881635
Dr. Isam Abu Bakr	746426
Fine pharmacy	661912
Fendous pharmacy	773336
Al Asema pharmacy	637055
Nairoukh pharmacy	626372
Al Salim pharmacy	636730
Ya'arab pharmacy	644945
Shamsan pharmacy	637600
IRBID:	
Dr. Fawaz Momani	(—)
Al Shamsa pharmacy	985238
JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Khalid Abu Husain	985000
Khalifah pharmacy	985417
IRBID:	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	630341
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	996390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	661176
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	787111
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	773111
(directory assistance)	773111
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	623101
Repairs	773111
Abdull Telephone Repairs	661101
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power Company	636381
IRBID:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital	(02)247100
QAQA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111
RU Flight Information	08-53300
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53300
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Husseini Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Mahes, J. Amman	636140
Palestine Shmeisani	661714
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Mushar Hospital	661277/73
The Islamic Abdali	661646
Al-Ahli, Abdali	661646
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/2
Army, Marika	891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
Al-Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983322
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)91071
Ibn Sin Hospital	(09)986732
IRBID:	
Princess Basma Hospital	(02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital	(02)272275
Ibn Al Nafes Hospital	(02)247100
QAQA:	
Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53300-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
06:00	Damascus (RJ)
06:15	Sana'a (RJ)
06:30	Agaba (RJ)
06:45	Jeddah (RJ)
07:00	Cairo (RJ)
07:15	Kuwait (RJ)
07:30	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:45	Larnaca (RJ)
08:00	Cairo (RJ)
08:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
08:30	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
08:45	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
09:00	Sana'a (RJ)
09:15	Bangkok (RJ)
09:30	Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
09:45	Rome (RJ)
10:00	Sana'a (RJ)
10:15	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
06:00	Agaba (RJ)
06:15	Rome (RJ)
06:30	Istanbul, Budapest (RJ)
06:45	Sana'a (RJ)
07:00	Montreal, New York (RJ)
07:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
07:30	Cairo (RJ)
07:45	Sana'a (RJ)
08:00	Kuwait (RJ)
08:15	Baghdad (RJ)
08:30	Baghdad (RJ)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:00	Dhahran (



## Al Al Bayt begins conference Monday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research, Al Al Bayt Foundation, will open a five-day conference in Amman Monday with the participation of 78 delegates from Arab and Islamic nations.

According to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, His Majesty King Hussein will address the opening session at the University of Jordan to outline the importance of the conference and the two seminars which will be held on its sidelines.

According to the agency, one of the seminars will tackle coordination and cooperation among Islamic scientific research institutions and the second will cover various patterns of life in Islam and the effect of Islam on health development.

The conference, which will be chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will also be attended by a group of Muslim scholars and intellectuals, in addition to the 78 foundation members and corresponding members.

The academy, which was established in 1981, was meant to be a senate for Muslim scholars and

scholars who are concerned with Muslim studies with definite general objectives.

It aims to spread deeper and wider knowledge of Islamic law, present a modern integrated Islamic concept of the values and systems of Islamic society, to assess Islamic contributions to knowledge and culture, to present an Islamic view of the methodology of the various fields of knowledge and to orient Arab and Islamic universities and research centres in this regard.

The academy is an independent non-governmental body, so funding of all its projects depends on funds contributions from individuals and private and public organisations.

In a relatively short period of its existence, the academy established working relations with over 200 prominent scholars and with similar academies, research centres, universities and academic institutions around the world.

According to Petra, the conference is being organised in cooperation with the Washington-based International Institute for Islamic Thought.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday visits the General Federation of Jordanian Women (Petra photo)

## Queen praises women's federation for its income-generating projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday congratulated the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) for taking the initial steps towards developing real income-generating projects and described them as a genuine support designed to enhance the role of women in contributing towards the development of the society and their immediate family.

Queen Noor was speaking Sunday during a visit to the General

Federation of Jordanian Women, designed to familiarise herself with the federation needs, achievements, its present and future plans and to identify the problems facing Jordanian women.

Queen Noor also stressed the importance of developing and diversifying these projects and opening avenues for marketing the products in the Kingdom and abroad.

The Queen called on all members of the Federation "to participate effectively in the country's economic and political development and encourage Jordanian women to practice their rights in the forthcoming parliamentary elections."

Queen Noor also called on all members of the Jordanian family "to cooperate and contribute towards the efforts of women and help them achieve the goals, needs and aspirations of the Jordanian society."

The Queen called for more active role for women in the economic and social development of the country and for enhancing women's participation in parliamentary elections.

President of GFJW Haifa Al Bashir reviewed the role played by the Jordanian woman in the various development fields and stressed the need for setting up a specialised centre for studying women's issues as well as for creating a department for women with the authority to take decisions on the planning and financing of women projects.

She also stressed the need for the GFJW to be represented in all occasions, committees and conferences.

## PSD seizes hashish worth JD 300,000

### Syrian driver arrested

AMMAN (Agencies) — A haul of hashish with a street value estimated at JD 300,000 was seized by police and customs authorities as it was being smuggled into Jordan from Syria.

Colonel Ghaleb Al Zoubi, director of the Anti-Narcotics Department at the Public Security Department (PSD) said that 232 kilograms of hashish were found hidden inside a lorry that arrived at the border town of Ramtha on its way into Jordan.

Special work had been done on the lorry to find suitable hiding places for the drugs which were discovered after a thorough search by security and customs officials at the border post, Zoubi noted.

The Syrian driver, he added, was apprehended and the truck was confiscated with its illicit goods, but he declined to reveal

the identity of the man. He said in an interview that "a Jordanian gang" was involved in this operation. He admitted that no arrests have been made in Jordan, but that several suspects were being watched.

Zoubi said that 3.5 tonnes of drugs have been confiscated since January, marking "a significant increase compared to past years and specifically last year."

Scores have been arrested since the beginning of the year, but an exact figure was not immediately available.

Last April the military court convicted four Syrians among a group of 16 people who were

found to have been involved in drug trafficking cases in Jordan. In March 1989, the PSD announced that it had broken the biggest drug smuggling operation in Jordan's history, seizing two and a half tonnes of hashish, 300,000 captagon pill with a total street value of JD 2 million.

Zoubi said that his department has achieved major successes over the past few years in busting drug rings who had tried to use Jordanian territory to smuggle drugs to various Arab countries. He said that Jordan is not a large drug consumer country but its territory had served as a transit ground for the traffickers in view of its central geographic location within the Arab World.

According to available statistics, 90 per cent of drug trafficking cases in Jordan are related to the Kingdom being a transit point for drug shipped from Turkey and Lebanon to neighbouring countries, with a tiny proportion smuggled for the local market.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**CONDOLENCES:** His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday delegated His Royal Highness Prince Ali to attend the funeral of the late Mazen Ajjouni. Prince Hassan also delegated his advisor and director of the Badia Development Office Mohammad Al Njadat to convey his condolences to Al Qudah family over the death of the late student Naji Ali Al Qudah. (Petra)

**PHOTO EXHIBITION:** A five-day photo exhibition, organised by Greater Amman Municipality to mark Jordan's Independence Day, was held at Ramtha Professional Associations Complex Sunday. The photos reflect the achievements made during His Majesty King Hussein's rule. (Petra)

**KHAYYAT DISCUSSES PILGRIMAGE:** Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat Sunday discussed with members of the official teams accompanying pilgrims to Mecca this year, the duties assigned to them and called on them to facilitate the Haj procedures, and to extend every possible help to enable pilgrims to perform haj very easily and smoothly. (Petra)

**KARAK ROAD PROJECTS:** Karak Governor Fayed Al Abbadi Sunday endorsed the government tenders committee's decision to offer tenders worth JD 63,950 for the construction and maintenance of roads and culverts in the governorate. (Petra)

## Expatriates to discuss 4 major working papers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The fifth Jordanian expatriates conference, due to open on July 8, will deal with four working papers on political, economic, scientific and technological subjects as well as the implementation of resolutions of previous conferences, Minister of Labour Jamal Bdur announced here Sunday.

He said that the political paper will project the basic principles in Jordan's political stand, development in the Jordanian, pan-Arab and international arenas, and Jordan's role in upholding the Palestinian cause and supporting the Palestinian people's just struggle, as well as His Majesty King Hussein continued efforts to bring about consensus and agreement among the Arab countries.

According to the minister, the economic paper dwells on the economic, financial and monetary situation in Jordan, and various government measures being taken to deal with the present crisis as well as areas for investment.

Bdur said that the coming conference will discuss the role of science and technology in socio-economic development in Jordan and another on the implementation of previous expatriates' resolutions.

The minister noted that the government had carried out most of the resolutions and recommendations passed by the previous four conferences, thus further bolstering the expatriates

ties with their home country.

The minister said that resolutions on dual nationality, social security services, national services, exemptions and customs facilities as well as rights to housing and higher education were all put into force.

The government has created a special department at the Ministry of Labour to take charge of the expatriates affairs, to oversee the implementation of the resolutions, the minister added.

A resolution by the third expatriates conference to set up a holding company that would channel funds for development projects is being established, and the company's constituent founders and shareholders living in Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have provided more than 40 per cent of the company's total capital of JD 5 million, the minister pointed out.

Referring to the projected private university, to be known as the University of Applied Sciences, the minister said that it was the brain child of the fourth expatriates conference last year. The cabinet has now endorsed a law on this university whose capital is expected to be JD 10 million, Bdur said.

The minister noted that the expatriates themselves will provide other working papers dealing with economic issues and expatriates transfers home.

## Badran, Suddarth lay cornerstone for Baqa'a research, outreach centre

AMMAN (USIA) — Minister of Agriculture Dr. Adnan Badran, and American Ambassador Roscoe S. Suddarth together laid the cornerstone for the new National Centre for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer (NCARTT) at Baqa' Sunday.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is funding the \$7 million cost of constructing the facilities which are being built by five Jordanian contractors.

Speakers at the ceremony praised the work of the farmer, noting the importance of agriculture in Jordan's economy. "They planted, and we ate," remarked Suddarth. "Now we plant that they may eat." USAID Acting Director William McKinney, and other key Minister of Agriculture and USAID personnel attended the ceremony.

The multi-storey national centre will house NCARTT administrative and planning staff and central research laboratories. It will provide sophisticated research and analysis of agricultural problems brought to its attention by four regional service centres which are presently being constructed at Mushaqr, Rabba, Shobak, and Ramtha.

The development of NCARTT is being funded through a \$27.5 million project, the largest technical assistance project USAID has undertaken during its 37 years of assistance to Jordan.

The purpose of the national centre and its regional centres is to:

they arise whether plant diseases, irrigation problems, planting techniques, harvesting and marketing practices.

Find solutions to problems. Get practical solutions to the farmers right away. For example, a farmer noting a problem with his peach trees could seek advice from an extension agent at the nearest regional centre. The regional centre would advise and would package some specimens for study and analysis at the major research facilities of NCARTT at Baqa'. The results of this study, together with recommendations, would go to the farmer via the regional extension agent who would provide hands on demonstrations and follow up.

The importance of supporting farm work with advanced research facilities and of linking researchers directly with people engaged in farming, can hardly be overstated.

In the early 1950's, USAID helped to establish the Department of Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture which educated farmers in all phases of crop management and animal husbandry. USAID also fostered the Rural Development Department. In 1980, in an effort to increase crop yields, USAID assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in modernising the Research Centre at Deir Alla. With the completion of the National Research Centre at Baqa' and the four new regional centres, farmers in every area of Jordan will be served by modern research facilities and extension information.

—Study farming problems as



### New soccer stadium

THE UNIVERSITY of Jordan and the Greater Amman Municipality will cooperate in setting up a soccer field at the university's Physical Education Faculty grounds in Amman, according to an agreement signed here Sunday. Under the agreement the municipality will build the grounds with turf and that both sides will have access to the field to organise soccer matches. The agreement was signed by University President Abdul Salam Al Majali and Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh. (J.T.)

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaveron at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition on Bertolt Brecht's life and famous theatre performances at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An exhibition of photographs on Arabic and oriental architecture by Radolph Hammadi at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabaa at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An archaeological exhibition entitled "Treasures of the Desert" Hazna region — at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of handicrafts which includes ceramics, knit-wear and pottery at the Salt Handicrafts Training Centre.
- ★ A photography exhibition entitled "Amman Under King Hussein's Rule" at the Professional Associations Complex, Ramtha.

#### POETRY RECITAL

- ★ A poetry recital by Arab poet Suleiman Al 'Issa at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:30 p.m.

#### FOLKLORE

- ★ Jordanian folkloric shows by Jordan Youth Troupe at the main theatre of King Abdullah Complex.

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## Switching tails

PIECES ARE slowly falling into place in Israel's systematic drive to push the Palestinian people in the occupied territories to accept its offer of elections to choose representatives for "self-rule" or "autonomy" as one finds fit to call it, before a "final solution" is reached on the Palestinian problem. Having brought American pressure, though in vain, to bear upon the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to drop its insistence on Israeli withdrawal and international supervision as preconditions for the proposed elections, the Israelis have slowly tightened the screws of brutality on the Palestinians as is evident in the mounting Palestinian deaths and casualties caused by Israeli soldiers and settlers in the occupied territories in the last few weeks.

Sunday's announcement that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the mastermind behind the scheme, will meet with 10 unidentified Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip next month to discuss the election plan was one of the crowning pieces in the Israeli strategy. We do not yet know the truth of the report carried by Israel's Haaretz daily that the 10 have been approved by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. At this point in time, it is not important. What is important is whether there is any change in the fundamental Israeli position that there could never be any withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. As far as we can see, there is no change whatsoever. So, where do the Arabs go from here? Bless the meeting and hope that by the time it takes place there could be a change, which has not come through since 1947, or since 1967, or 1987 when the ever-important intifada broke out?

All indications are that the next few weeks will witness a dramatic rise in Israeli violence in the occupied territories, setting the scene perfect, in Israeli thinking, to coerce and brutalise the Palestinians into accepting the election plan and suspending the intifada by dangling the bait of "negotiations." The next item on the Israeli agenda will be singling out whom the occupation power sees as leading Palestinian nationalists and expel or silence them through whatever means, including tacit unleashing of "Jewish extremists." Thus, under the Israeli scheme, whoever is left in the occupied territories will be left without leaders and will be more than willing to fall in line with whatever the Zionist state has in for them regardless of the PLO position. Perfect and simple, isn't it? But, what the masterminds seem to have opted to overlook while putting their brains to the "masterstroke plan" is that the Palestinian people in the occupied territories do not need an identified leadership to steer the uprising. Doubts could even be cast on whether today's underground Unified National Leadership of the Uprising has enough sway to restrain the teenagers on the streets from picking up a stone whenever they see an Israeli uniform. Quite simply, the "children of the revolution of stones" are willing to obey the orders of the leadership as well as parental guidance as long as they are directed at maintaining and strengthening the intifada but not the other way around in the absence of definite moves towards a comprehensive solution to their problem.

What Israel will find itself confronted with will be an entire generation of young Palestinians who could not care less if their actions are branded "moderate" or "extremist." We doubt whether switching from a tiger's tail to that of a lion is part of the Israeli scheme, but there is no doubt that is what the scenario will entail. We wonder how long it will take the Israelis to realise and accept the fact that it is high time to end the play and to acknowledge realities and draw the final curtains on occupation.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Sunday the Jordanian Arabic dailies continued to discuss the outcome of the Alexandria summit. Al Ra'i daily said that King Hussein has rightly summed up the outcome of the summit by describing it as a concrete step reflecting the spirit of the Baghdad meeting where the four leaders of Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen created the Arab Cooperation Council, ACC. Jordan for its part believes that the resolutions should be translated into concrete steps and practical work as was emphasised by Prime Minister Sherif Zaid Ibn Shaker upon his return from the Alexandria meeting, the paper noted. It said that Jordan will not doubt take all possible measures to implement the resolutions and apply the terms and the provisions of the agreement reached at Alexandria. Jordan, it added, takes pride in being the ACC headquarters and it would not spare any effort in providing facilities for its work and implementing these resolutions.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily presents ideas conflicting with those put forth by some people advocating a reduction in the armed forces expenditure. Fahed Al Fanek says in his column Sunday that spending on armaments and military equipment has been reduced by at least 25 per cent. This is a substantial reduction, and is bound to deprive the armed forces of modern equipment to a certain extent, the writer notes. He says that on the whole the total expenditure on a Jordanian soldier at the current level is less than one quarter of that spent on any soldier in the Arab Cooperation Council countries, and that Jordan's budget for its armed forces equals only two per cent of the total amount of the ACC armies.

Al Dustour daily said that the Alexandria summit has brought new hope to millions of people in the Arab world; and its resolutions are bound to bring about further strength to the Arab states. The paper said that the four leaders have worked together as a team and their resolutions reflected the ideas and the objectives of their countries which are now bound to put them into immediate application. The paper said that the four leaders have worked hard to put into concrete and practical steps what they had earlier agreed on at the Baghdad summit which brought about the birth of the ACC.



## Gorbachev, glasnost emerge triumphant from congress

By Robert Evans  
Reuters

MOSCOW — Mikhail Gorbachev and his policy of glasnost have emerged triumphant from 14 days that shook the Soviet Union and sent crashing the taboos of decades in what was once the world's most secretive of societies.

As the Congress of People's Deputies closed last week the Soviet Communist Party leader exchanged a contented if weary smile with an old university friend on the platform.

"He got just what he wanted," said a young intellectual who throughout the two dramatic weeks had been glued to the live television transmissions that brought the proceedings of the new parliament to every corner of the land.

The congress elected Gorbachev the Soviet Union's first executive president.

He did not make totally clear what he wanted from the new body and its 2,250 deputies, many of whom were victors in the Soviet Union's first genuine electoral contests for almost 70 years.

But what he got was an outspoken debate in which the party's monopoly on power was seriously questioned, the KGB security police was denounced, senior Kremlin figures were called incompetent and he himself was challenged on his private life.

The Soviet army was angrily challenged over its role in the bloody suppression of a non-violent nationalist protest in Georgia two months ago by none other than that republic's new party chief.

Deputies from the three Baltic republics demanded and won creation of a commission to investigate the legality of their incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1940 — which Moscow has always insisted was voluntary and widely popular.

And a gad-fly economist captivated even the most sceptical conservatives — and "old thinkers" in the new Soviet parlance — with a crystal-clear exposition of why Gorbachev's own policies could bring a financial crash.

The only major area of public life that remained unprobed was foreign policy, and it was in this area that the unflappable Gorbachev — who throughout skillfully steered the congress into something of a middle course — showed a flash of sensitivity.

When former dissident Andrei Sakharov — butt of the conservatives and idol of the liberals — came to the rostrum on the final day to challenge a statement passed earlier on the bloodshed in China, the Kremlin chief sought to stop him.

In the personal struggle for a more humane Soviet society during two decades which brought him official opprobrium and six years in exile, Sakharov had constantly urged the need for glasnost or open debate on public issues.

At the congress, as a deputy from the Academy of Sciences, the frail physicist said Moscow should denounce Peking for the bloody assault by troops on student and worker "democracy" demonstrators in the Chinese capital just five days earlier.

Gorbachev, back only three weeks from a visit to China symbolically ending three decades of hostility, had almost certainly personally directed drafting of the statement, which declared that events in Peking were a Chinese internal affair.

Ironically, the congress itself illustrated just how far the Soviet Union had travelled down the road of political reform of which just a taste — had China's leaders

offered it — might have resolved the confrontation in Peking with no blood shed.

The session, avidly followed on radio and television in factories and offices and often bringing work to a standstill in far corners of the country, saw the effective official rehabilitation of former Kremlin rebel Boris Yeltsin.

Yeltsin, ousted from the party's ruling Politburo 18 months ago, swept into congress as wildly popular deputy for Moscow by crushing an official candidate in the elections, and for two weeks was rarely out of the public eye.

As the congress voted for members of its upper chamber, the 540-member Supreme Soviet which will sit in almost permanent session to discuss and approve new laws, Yeltsin — hated by the conservatives — was defeated in a secret vote.

But another reformist deputy offered to step down in his favour, and Gorbachev — who many Soviet intellectuals suspect retains strong sympathy for his one-time protégé — promptly signalled his support and Yeltsin

went through.

"Big Boris," as many supporters call him for his bear-like Siberian frame, signalled however that he was not simply being co-opted, even though Gorbachev also presented him with the chairmanship of a Supreme Soviet committee.

In a brief but programmatic speech to the congress, he challenged Gorbachev's accumulation of power positions and challenged him to submit himself to an annual country-wide referendum on the presidency.

Before he was formally elected to head the Supreme Soviet's committee on construction, he signalled his clear intention to maintain the position of a putative opposition leader by reasserting his alternative programme.

Gorbachev's final view of the congress was more positive. It had, he said, demonstrated the increasing effect his "perestroika" (restructuring) programme was having on the country — and also showed that democracy was possible in a one-party system.

## Shaky world trade worries smaller nations

By Bimal Ghosh

GENEVA — Despite the upturn in world trade — an increase of 39 per cent since 1980 — the outlook for multilateral trade remains uncertain. In April the Uruguay round of trade talks narrowly escaped another deadlock, but that success could not hide the fact that the major trading groups have become more interested in exchanging trade concessions than in promoting free and open trade through GATT.

The United States played a key role in fostering free trade among industrial states, enabling countries like Japan to succeed in strategies of export-led growth. The tide has now turned. A creeping erosion of its competitive economic strength is propelling a less confident America toward protectionism.

The wide powers that the 1988 U.S. Trade Act gives the U.S. administration to retaliate or discriminate against foreign competitors have alarmed many of America's trading partners. Under the act's Super 301 provision, the new administration has cited Japan, Brazil and India for unfair trade practices, while putting four EC countries (Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal) on a watch list for possible retaliation.

The United States has invoked no less than 420 anti-dumping measures during the 1980s, and its quantitative import restrictions have risen three-fold in the last eight years. Managed trade, or market access through negotiating pressure, is finding favour in Washington as a means of exchanging bilateral trade concessions. Meanwhile, the U.S. trade agreement with Canada has triggered misgivings that the world is moving toward a regime of trading blocs.

Europe has opted for a unified market by 1992, dismantling cross-border barriers. The European Community's summit in Rhodes in December 1988 rhetorically declared in favour of a "partner Europe," but fears of an inward-looking "fortress Europe" have not disappeared. If the main motivation behind "Europe 1992" is to enhance the Community's competitiveness against the United States and Japan, there might be no compelling reason for Europe to match its internal liberalisation with a lowering of external bar-

riers.

The president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors, argues that since the single market will boost world trade and growth, it is absurd to talk of "fortress Europe." There is little doubt that the gains from the creation of a single European market will eventually lead to a substantial increase in both imports and exports. To make this possible, the Community needs to liberalise its external trade. But Europe will certainly not embark on any such course before setting its own house in order and consolidating its internal gains.

European companies are well aware that the creation of a unified market entails severe internal competition. The Community will seek pan-European compromises between the present different levels of national protection. The likely result is a levelling up, rather than down, of the barriers, at least in the initial phase. Much of Europe's internal adjustment and compromise will be at the expense of other trading nations.

The Community has certainly hardened its position through an increasing use of anti-dumping measures — 330 cases in the 1980s — against imports from non-EC countries. The anti-dumping charge can now be extended to products using imported components. Last month the Community announced such levies on U.S.-assembled Japanese photocopyers, through a new rule of origin.

European companies are pressing for stricter application of the "local content" requirement. Italy continues to consider British-made Nissan cars as Japanese and not European.

The United States and Japan have the political clout and economic muscle to negotiate effectively with the Community, and their pressure is already having some effect on the new, seemingly more liberal Community in Brussels. But as they coax and cajole Europe, they also seek to widen their commercial influence as a counterweight to unified Europe.

The United States-Canada trade agreement has already fortified America's position. Not to be left behind, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry is pondering a similar alignment with Australia and East

Asian countries. Since October, Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia has been urging the countries on the western rim of the Pacific to form a trading bloc to rival "Fortress Europe" and "Stockade North America." Some Europeans, like Edith Cresson, France's minister of European affairs, are urging a closer U.S.-EC alliance to confront the yen bloc.

As the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks crawls ahead, the big players in world trade anxiously seek to bolster their positions by using bloc power in trade. The manoeuvres add to turbulence in world trade and place the fragile multilateral system under further strain. They make the smaller nations nervous.

Nowhere are the signs of such wariness more visible than in East and Southeast Asia, where growth has so far relied heavily on exports to the United States and Europe. As the tide of blocmanship rises in both Europe and North America and their markets become increasingly less open, small Asian nations face the painful choice of being pushed to the sidelines of world trade or aligning more closely with Japan. If the former means economic stagnation, the latter presents serious economic and political predicaments.

Japanese economic power is wielded in East and Southeast Asia through trade, loans, aid and a flow of investment which may reach \$17 billion a year by 2000. Smaller Asian countries are not sure that Japan is increasing its imports from the region fast enough to compensate for the shrinking U.S. and EC markets. They are also afraid that although they are now being lured toward a Japanese-led alliance, future EC-Japan trade deals might leave them in the lurch.

Almost everywhere in the world the impulse is strong among smaller countries to balance and diversify their trade relations and avoid excessive dependence on economic giants. This is possible only in an open and liberal multilateral trading system as originally envisioned under GATT — not when the world is divided into antagonistic trading blocs dominated by economic superpowers — *International Herald Tribune*.

## Castro's land revolution — 30 years on

By Lionel Martin  
Reuters

HAVANA — Thirty years on, the revolution in land ownership that made President Fidel Castro a hero to most of Cuba's peasants and a foe to big landholders is still in progress.

He has made it clear the state-run farms he set up in his first sweeping land reform are the future of his country's agriculture — even though many private family farms are acknowledged to be more productive.

Cuba's government says the priority now is to improve the efficiency of state-run and cooperative farms.

"We don't accept the supposition that Socialist farming is doomed to failure," one official said.

"It is true that our limited farm output forces us to maintain our system of food rationing but we are confident that we can increase production in the future," he said.

Shortly before last month's anniversary, Castro said that unlike the Soviet Union, Cuba had never used force to collectivise the nation's farmers.

In a speech during a visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in May, Castro said:

"We didn't have the problems of forced collectivisation nothing like that happened here," Castro said.

With his first land reform, in May 1959 — almost two years before Cuba declared Socialism its goal — the government claimed ownership of 40 per cent of the island's agricultural land.

United States-owned properties were nationalised. Many say that eventually led to Washington's decision to impose a trade embargo on Cuba and to break off diplomatic relations in January 1961.

Farms of over 400 hectares (1,000 acres) were nationalised. The 28 enterprises which alone controlled 83 per cent of plantations growing sugar — Cuba's biggest export — were also hit.

The law signalled the death knell for big land holdings, including those that belonged to United States corporations like the United Fruit Company.

The first land reform gave title to land, free of charge, to some 100,000 former tenant farmers, farm labourers and sharecroppers. Another 100,000 farmers were allowed to keep their farms.

Four years later, in 1963, in a second land reform that was aimed against what Castro called "the remnants of the agrarian bourgeoisie," the maximum size of private farms was limited to 67 hectares.

For the past two decades the number of private farmers has been declining steadily. By 1989 the number of family farms had shrunk from 200,000 in the early 1960s to only 71,000.

Cuban officials say that the disappearance of well over 100,000 private farms over the past three decades had nothing to do with forced collectivisation. According to them, the decline was due to small farmers voluntarily working under the umbrella of state and cooperative farms.

Since the mid-1960s tens of

thousands of farmers have sold their land to the government. They have been given jobs on state farms and apartments in new villages where they enjoy running water, electricity, schools and health care.

Since the 1970s tens of thousands of other farm families have chosen to incorporate their land into farm production cooperatives, officials say. The COOPS' growth has been spectacular.

In 1977 there were only 44 agricultural production cooperatives with a total area of 6,106 hectares; according to Orlando Lugo Font, president of the Cuban Association of Small Farmers. Now, he says, there are 1,398 covering an area of over 900,000 hectares.

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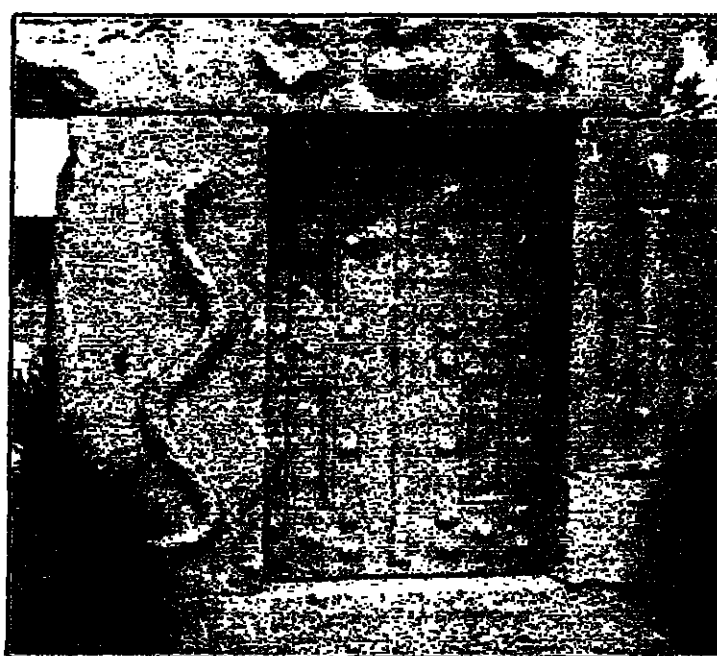
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The archaeological museum at the University of Jordan houses a variety of pottery, glass and mosaic pieces.



A stone gate made of limestone on the university's campus. It was found in Irbid and dates back to the late first century.

## Jordan through the ages

By Hind Lara Mango  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — If you are a student at the University of Jordan who is rushing from one faculty building to another, and who does not have a minute to spare looking around, then many aspects of campus life pass you by. But if you are wandering around, strolling and actually seeing what is around you, then you could come up with some quite interesting discoveries.

Situated between the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Business and Administration are whitish rectangular stone slabs. They are structured in such a way as to form a small looking room with a larger slab for a roof. Several of these are seen next to each other, and they are obviously not a natural phenomena — They are dolmens, Iron Age tombs brought from the Jordan Valley.

A few metres from this area, other archaeological objects are seen. Scattered here and there are a statue of a Roman goddess, Roman and Ayubid columns, and ancient stone gates. Because these objects are not affected by weather changes, they are found in a relatively good condition.

Following this trail of structures that date back to prehistoric times leads us to the university's archaeological museum to which

these structures belong. "The purpose of having these objects outside on the campus," explains museum supervisor, Jumanah El-Assad, "is to familiarise and educate students with Jordan's past. They can walk around them, try to understand their history, and accumulate a deeper insight of the evolution of art, of human conditions and beliefs and their development with time; also how humans developed their inventions and interacted with nature."

Most of the columns, coffins, and the like at the University are the result of excavations carried out by archaeological students belonging to the Faculty of Arts. Figurines and pottery pieces that are too delicate to be placed in the open air are displayed in the University's Archaeological Museum. It was established in 1962 and is funded solely by the University's budget. Some pieces exhibited there, such as the Ayubid and Mamluk pottery, were gifts from Egypt.

El-Assad says that the Museum first started as a small project featuring objects from the Department of Antiquities. Since then it has expanded, housing more and more fruits of excavations carried throughout the years. These sights include Tell El-Mazar and 'Ain El-Basha in

Jerash. Now the faculty is doing some research work at Al-Maqass area near Aqaba. Findings included a metalurgical centre, necklaces, and other artefacts. They belong to the Chalcolithic age, a transitional period between the Stone and Bronze ages.

Another sight is Ruqim Al-Kursi near the Hussein Medical Centre. Remains of the Umayyad civilization were found here as well as Byzantine mosaic pieces.

The collection housed at the museum shows the history of Jordan via the remains displayed of different civilisations in various parts of the country. The exhibit is in chronological order whereby it starts with the Stone Age and continues until the Islamic Period.

On entering the museum, the first section to be seen is the Ancient Times. Found here are flint tools discovered at Tulciat Al-Ghasul. During the Bronze Age, which comes after this period, Jordan established economical and political ties with Egypt. In the years between 1700 B.C.-1550 B.C. the Hyksos occupied Egypt and consequently influenced its culture in particular the pottery. Jordan was under Egyptian rule even after the expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt. Alabaster bottles, bowls,

and pilgrim flasks are remnants of this age and are found at Sahab, as well as pieces of pottery.

Following this is the Iron Age. Here jugs and pottery pieces date back to the three different kingdoms which were established in Jordan: the Ammonite, Moabite and Edomite kingdoms. Also Persian influences were indicated from the official stamps, and military and metal objects excavated.

The Classical Period, which means Hellenistic and Roman periods, embodies busts, Roman glass and terracotta figurines. At the time Alexander the Great occupied all of the area which explains the Hellenistic influence. In the south of Jordan the Nabateans built the rose city of Petra, and hence they controlled the routes of trade. Also involved in trade were the Safaitics, an Arab tribe, who left us with basalt inscriptions.

During the Byzantine Period, the Roman Empire adopted the Christian religion. Unique and colourful mosaics dating back to this time were found in Madaba. Such works can be seen at the museum as it features carefully preserved mosaic slabs.

Jordan's trade and industry was at its height in the following Islamic period. Glazed pottery, coins, and metallic artifacts re-

fect Ayyubid and Umayyad eras, these were found at the Ruqim Al-Kursi site.

Other sections are involved with the Museum such as the conservation, renovation and photography sections. The aim of having these extensions is of making the Museum a research centre for the people. "We have a training section for students, and this important because the pupil gets to learn and understand the archaeological pieces he is dealing with. This is still a humble area, but we are hoping to expand," says El-Assad. She further added that the supervisors for these sections are semiquified. "We are making use of whatever knowledge they have."

The museum is active in that it holds frequent exhibitions. "Our aim is of having more university students coming to the museum, and to make them more conscious of it. We have school children coming regularly, and other interested members of the public."

Moreover, the archaeological museum at the University of Jordan shows how humans interacted with their environment, and how civilisations developed according to this interaction. Consequently, different cultures were created which tell us something about the past via the remains with which they left us.

## Medical dilemma: organs from doomed babies

By Marcia Dunn  
The Associated Press

**PITTSBURGH** — Paul Gabriel Bailey Holc is a big name for a little boy, but it honours those who gave him a big gift — life.

Paul Holc was known to the world simply as Baby Paul when he was born 1½ years ago with an undeveloped heart that was replaced by Dr. Leonard Bailey with the heart of Baby Gabriel, born with virtually no brain.

"To leave such a legacy... you can't be anything but proud. To know there's another little child alive even though there's no hope for your own child, I swell up I just feel so good," said Karen Schouten, whose daughter was named after the Archangel Gabriel, the herald of good news.

Bailey, too, is proud of being part of Paul's life. "I feel he's touched down in all of our lives in different kinds of ways... there's no dark side to this story that I can perceive."

Others do see a dark side, however. And because of the controversy surrounding the use of the doomed, anencephalic infants as organ donors, Paul's transplant was the last in the United States.

Some experts contend the babies should be used because they will die within days and many infant organs are needed. Critics say keeping them on respirators just for their organs is inhumane and a frightening precedent.

Karen Schouten and Alice Holc have never met or even talked to one another, but the two mothers react similarly in the face of such condemnation.

"It doesn't bother me because I understand you can't please everybody all the time. There's always a group of people who are going to disagree and want to play the devil's advocate on any issue," Holc said from her home near Vancouver, British Columbia. "What bothers me is when a group of ethicists... delve into it and they don't really seem to know all the facts."

There is no hope for these infants, who are born dying. And doctors say there can be no mistake in identifying them.

Anencephaly victims are born with a brain stem, which controls breathing and neurological reflexes, but no cerebral hemispheres and only a partial skull. Because there is brain-stem activity, they are not brain dead, legally a necessary condition before organs can be removed for transplantation.

Anencephaly is believed to result from failure of the neural tube to fuse in the uppermost portion of the brain during the first month of pregnancy. Like other neural tube defects, the overall incidence is decreasing, mainly because of prenatal diagnosis that often leads to abortion.

### Stillborn

About half the 1,000 to 2,000 anencephalic babies born each year in the United States are stillborn, said Dr. Muin Khoury

of the centres for disease control's birth defects branch. The rest die within a few days, or a week at most, and so receive only "comfort care" — food, water and warmth.

Without life-support systems, their hearts and lungs deteriorate because of insufficient oxygen and are useless for transplantation. Kidneys, though damaged, still might be viable.

Meanwhile, 243 U.S. children under age 5 were awaiting organs in early May, 24 of them under age 1, according to the United Network for Organ Sharing, which administers the national organ procurement and transplantation network.

Experts estimate as many as half of those under age 2 die waiting.

"The problem is, you cannot find baby donors because children routinely don't die under the circumstances of brain death. You don't get a child who goes out on Friday night, has a few beers and gets in a car accident," said Brian Brozick, Executive Director of the Pittsburgh Transplant Foundation.

The shortage prompted Bailey, of Loma Linda University Medical Centre, to transplant a baboon heart into a 12-day-old girl known as Baby Fae in 1984. She died 20 days later amid public uproar. The operation was never repeated.

Experts disagree on whether anencephalic babies feel pain and whether artificially prolonging life might pressure parents into continuing a pregnancy solely for organ donation. Critics fear who else could become targets.

"Once you start defining one set of human beings as being somehow less human than the rest of us, where the heck are you going to draw the line?" asked Leslie Bond, Associate Editor of the National Right to Life News. Jen Molnar, whose anencephalic son, Jeremy, lived three days in 1985, also worries about this. "That respirator serves no purpose for that child to live. The only purpose it serves is to promote them as an organ farm," she said.

But Bailey said: "The notion of anencephalics as organ donors has gotten so bound up in philosophical notions that we've kind of lost the central focus, that is salvaging organs. We certainly can't salvage anencephalics... I don't see it as being such a huge issue that human beings can't come to grips with it in realistic terms and pragmatic terms in ways that would enrich us as a society."

### No official policy

Loma Linda had no official policy on anencephalic newborns when Alice Holc learned in 1987 that the left ventricle of her baby's heart was underdeveloped, a condition that would kill soon after birth. In an unprecedented move, the unborn child was placed on a transplant waiting list.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Schouten and her husband, Fred, of Barrie, Ontario, had approached Canadian doctors about donating the organs of their unborn daughter,

diagnosed in the womb as anencephalic.

"We wanted to have some good come from this," Mrs. Schouten explained.

Paul, born by caesarean section, was just three hours old on Oct. 16, 1987, when Bailey's surgical team made him the world's youngest organ recipient.

Fred Schouten died two months later of a heart attack at age 36, and his wife said donating Gabriel's heart "gives me the ability to smile when I think about her and him, instead of cry."

Also in December 1987, Loma Linda established a procedure for accepting anencephalic infants as prospective organ donors. The babies would be placed on respirators for up to seven days awaiting cessation of brain stem function.

The California Medical Centre's programme was established at the urging of many parents of anencephalic infants, most notably Brenda and Michael Winner, who were determined to share their unborn daughter's organ.

But Jarren Winner was stillborn Dec. 22, 1987, dashing their hopes.

"It was very proud of her. From the neck down, she was perfect," said Winner, 33. Above the neck, though, Jarren was fatally flawed.

Loma Linda suspended its programme last July after only two of 12 babies met brain death standards. Neither became a donor, one because the organs were no longer viable; the other because no suitable recipient was found.

"Twelve infants were sufficient to show us this is not a feasible technique or solution" to the infant organ shortage, said Dr. Joyce Peabody, Loma Linda's chief of neonatology.

Children's hospital of Western Ontario, where Gabriel was born, put its programme on hold in March. Two of the next three respirator-sustained infants were not brain dead within the required week. A 5-day-old girl's liver was sent to the United States, but the recipient needed another transplant, said Dr. Timothy Frewen, Director of Pediatric Critical Care.

With such a low incidence of brain death, Frewen and other doctors wonder if the issue is worth pursuing. The Canadian pediatric society plans to make a recommendation at its annual meeting this month. A task force of five U.S. medical societies expects to publish a report this year.

The United Network for Organ Sharing's directors in February declined to impose a moratorium, but adopted a policy discouraging use of anencephalic organs, at least until further study.

"Society and the medical profession to some extent have learned following baby Gabriel's experience," Frewen said. "Without accumulating experience, one can't say one way or another."

Worldwide, 80 anencephalic infants have been accepted as prospective donors

## A voice in the wilderness

**JOHANNESBURG** — Perhaps Mrs. Helen Suzman's most notable contribution to politics has been her reversal of Bismarck's famous maxim. She had made it the art of the impossible.

Where other politicians pander to public opinion and become virtuosi of the hollow promise and the superficial blandishment, South Africa's leading white liberal has spurned that approach. With unswerving consistency she has cleaved to the unpopular and built her reputation that way.

On almost every issue that she has taken up during her 36 years in the Cape Town Parliament — black rights, prison reform, the abolition of capital punishment, women's rights, abortion, an end to military conscription — Mrs. Suzman has flown in the face of the opinion polls in the deeply conservative and chauvinistic society where she had to seek votes.

Yet she won them, on a steadily increasing scale. From a standing start, when in 1961 she was the only member of the break-away Progressive Party to retain her seat with a hairs-breadth majority of 564, she built it up until it became one of the safest seats in the country.

She used to say it was because the people she represented in the upper-income Johannesburg constituency of Houghton were exceptional — intelligent, travelled, many of them Jews like herself with an ingrained aversion for racialism. But it was more than that.

### Uncompromising

It was because of the uncompromising integrity and singleness of purpose with which she went about her task. While others played their electioneering games, adding to the universal public image of the dishonest politician, Mrs. Suzman gave it to the voters straight. "This is where I stand, if you don't like it, don't vote for me," was her message.

No-one ever doubted that she was taking her stand out of absolute conviction and not because of any vested interest or Machiavellian purpose. She was the quintessential honest politician, and the novelty of it gave her the popularity that others so over-eagerly sought.

To a degree, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has displayed something of the same quality, commanding respect by doing what she believes is right, regardless of what the opinion

polls may be saying, until in the end the polls follow her rather than the other way around.

But in one major respect Mrs. Suzman is very different from Mrs. Thatcher. She is a caring person, warm, compassionate, human. Not a bleeding-heart liberal, she is too tough a fighter for that. But at the ordinary everyday level, in thousands of unassuming acts over the years, she has helped little people, called on the distressed, visited prisoners — not only the high profile prisoners — but the least of those brethren as well — and dropped in on political trials.

Overworked as she is, no personal gesture to the injured in this oppressive society is too small to be overlooked.

### Humour

Then there is her humour. She is the most sparkling conversationalist I know, with an effervescent wit and always alive to the ironies of South Africa's cockeyed politics. As when she showed me a letter one day from a policeman's mother who wanted to vote for her because her son had shot a black man and she knew Helen was campaigning for prison reform.

Her razor tongue and whiplash repartee in the House have become legendary. Not long ago she suggested that every MP should attend one of the giant black funeral rallies to get a sense of "the heavy tide of resistance sweeping through the townships" — but recommended that any National Party politician should go "heavily disguised as a human being."

This combination of commitment, compassion and humour won the grudging admiration, and in time even a kind of affection from her political opponents. After she had announced (May 17) that she would not run again in the September election, even the arch-conservative Dr. Andries Treurnicht joined the queue of parliamentarians who paid tribute to her.

Her best years were the early ones, when she was her party's sole representative in Parliament from 1961 to 1974. They were extraordinary taxing. With only two research assistants to help her she had to make herself an instant expert on every sector of national affairs.

### Cases

She had to analyse every new Bill, speak in every major debate, issue Press statements,

address meetings, attend to constituency affairs and take up the individual cases of hardship and injustice that flooded her desk. Though she had been elected by the 10,000 white voters of Houghton, her constituency was quite literally, the entire 20-million voteless black population of South Africa.

With the major black political organisations banned and the opposition United Party moribund, Mrs. Suzman offered the only meaningful opposition through the most crucially destructive decade in South African history as Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd poured out his Grand Apartheid legislation and Justice Minister John Vorster constructed his police state of security laws.

They were lonely years, socially as well as politically. The United Party, obsessed with the breakaway Progressives, lashed at her in the House and ostracised her in the lobbies. She often lunched alone in her office.

The advent of colleagues after the 1974 election was a relief. She had company at last and others to share the load. But she was never quite as good after that. She had to trim herself to caucus decisions, play in a team rather than as a solo star. And though she is a good team person, it is her star quality that made her what she is.

She has never been a strategist, otherwise she might have become party leader. She has little interest in the nuances of political analysis and tactical planning. She is essentially an issues person. As the party grew and became more seriously involved in political strategising, her role dimmed comparatively.

For a time it dimmed in the black community, too. For a

white politician to represent the black majority was an impossible role and inevitably the blacks came to reject it. A self-assertive Black Consciousness movement arose in the late sixties that targeted white liberalism generally. It also condemned all who held elected office under the apartheid system.

But Mrs. Suzman's image suffered most of all because of the strong stand she took against sanctions, which both here and abroad have become an issued charged with so much emotion that to oppose it on whatever grounds is to be labelled soft on apartheid.

### Convictions

Mrs. Suzman, accustomed as she is to taking her stand on conviction regardless of the consequences, spoke her mind and, like author Alan Paton who did



Suzman

the same before he died, paid the penalty in lost esteem. One sad day in 1985 I heard a black man say at a funeral rally in Mamelodi township that he was ashamed to speak from the same platform she had spoke from — *Kuwait Times*.

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## Electronic technology spurs moves for instant global share trading

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Congress and government agencies, with the 1987 stock market crash still casting a long shadow, are moving cautiously to develop an instant global market for company shares.

A 24-hour stock market is considered inevitable, but there is still concern about control without vast new cooperative measures if an international selling panic were triggered.

Experts say electronic technology will create a worldwide trading system in stocks at any hour of the day or night, with instantaneous clearance, settlement and exchange of funds.

In such a system, there would be very little abuse, since the price anywhere in the world would be the same at the same time and the transaction would be completed, as one official put it, "in a heartbeat."

But this would require virtually

unprecedented cooperation among regulating agencies in various countries.

Officials, including Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, concede that such a system is years away.

Hearings before the Senate Banking Subcommittee on securities have focused on share-dealing without frontiers as congressmen tried to determine how legislation should guide the creation of global markets.

Connecticut Democrat Christopher Dodd and Pennsylvania Republican John Heinz have introduced legislation, at the urging of the Securities and Exchange

Commission (SEC), to improve communication between international regulators and help keep U.S. markets competitive in the new environment.

To a degree, the legislation is the fallout of the stock market crash in October 1987 in which the Dow Jones industrial average dropped over 500 points in one day.

David Ruder, chairman of the SEC, the agency which oversees the U.S. securities market, said in testimony last week that the largest issue facing the industry was how to keep capital flowing into the system during a panic.

Currently firms that make markets in specific stocks, called specialists on the New York Stock Exchange, are required to keep markets orderly even when there are vastly more sellers and buyers.

A similar system of market makers would also exist in a

electronic setup but there are questions on how it would be regulated, particularly when trading moved across borders.

What is unclear, Ruder said, is who would operate and regulate such a system, determining such basic matters as what stocks would be traded and what information companies would have to disclose.

Legislation likely to be taken up soon by Congress would give the SEC more authority to promote international cooperation in the enforcement of securities laws.

The law would allow the SEC to obtain confidential documents from foreign authorities without publicly disclosing their contents, and empower it to bar, suspend or place limitations on brokers and other professionals based on the findings of a foreign court or foreign securities authority.

## IMF supports Algerian reforms

ALGIERS (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has urged Algeria to pursue sweeping proposed reforms, a month after granting it an unprecedented standby loan.

IMF Director-General Michel Camdessus said in remarks published in the official Algerian daily El Moudjahid Sunday he was optimistic about prospects for Algeria's economy, battered by falling oil prices, inefficient industries, drought and heavy foreign debts.

But he urged the Algerian government to cut its budget deficit, set realistic interest rates and implement planned reforms aimed at liberalising the state-dominated socialist economy.

"Algeria cannot adapt to what has become the world economy, competitive and open, without giving itself the flexibility of a diversified and market economy," the newspaper quoted Camdessus as saying.

"Experience shows that a complex and growing economy such

as Algeria's works better when it is decentralised and deregulated and when a greater place is made for individual initiative," he said.

The IMF's first ever package to Algeria includes a one-year standby credit of 155 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) (\$200 million) and up to 325 million SDRs (\$425 million) in other financing.

Algeria approached the IMF to ease a heavy foreign debt burden, on which service this year amounts to nearly two-thirds of projected

export revenue of some \$10 billion.

A reform drive accelerated after riots shook the country last October includes greater autonomy for state companies, tax breaks for productive enterprises, new incentives for foreign investment and a liberalisation of prices.

The government has also been effectively devaluing the national currency, the dinar, by letting it slip against the dollar.

## OPEC may up oil production in September

KUWAIT (AP) — OPEC President Rihwanu Lukman says the group may raise production by another one million barrels a day in September, but rules out hiking the benchmark price of \$18 a barrel before the end of the year, the Al Watan daily has reported.

It quoted Lukman as saying in an interview that the latest agreement of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna allows the 13 member states to slightly overshoot their set quotas.

"The good element in the new accord is that it recognised the possibility of some member countries exceeding their quotas. This has been clarified to the effect that any violation will be a limited one," said Lukman, Nigeria's oil minister.

He praised Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah for stating clearly that Kuwait would be producing slightly above its OPEC-backed quota of 1.093 million barrels a day.

The Kuwaiti minister has said his country would produce 1.35 million barrels a day to meet inside and outside obligations, but would not go to the extent of jeopardising the improving market conditions.

## 'Scrap Africa's foreign debt'

KAMPALA (R) — Africa's top economist has challenged leading industrialised countries to make history at their Paris summit in July by scrapping much of the continent's \$230 billion foreign debt.

"The debt burden is still as serious, as great, as endangering as ever," Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, told Reuters at the weekend.

He welcomed the announcement by French President Francois Mitterrand last month cancelling debts of 35 poor African countries, estimated at \$2.3 billion.

But the effect of this and other initiatives since the last summit of the seven leading industrialised democracies in Toronto a year ago fell short of what was needed, he said.

"If what's been done was meant to get to the heart of Africa's debt problem, and release resources for development, then we have barely started," he

said. "If any initiative emerges (in Paris) to reduce significantly and progressively the debt stock, then I will say it's an historic conference."

Africa's debt increased nearly 30 per cent in the past two years to equal four-fifths of the continent's annual economic activity, as measured by its gross domestic product, and more than treble the value of its export income.

Adedeji said that, at that rate, it would reach \$400 billion in five years' time.

"What's been done? When I see that Africa's debt is reducing, then I'll begin to say that there is an end to the dark tunnel."

He said he would regard cancellation of all official debt and accumulated interest as "significant" relief.

Adedeji expressed the hope that the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany would go further in Paris than they did in Toronto and produce

more imaginative solutions to the problems of Africa's poor countries and its heavily indebted middle-income countries.

Morocco, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast did not benefit from the Toronto initiative, which concentrated on relief for the poorest states provided they carried out reforms that had the blessing of the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank.

Adedeji said the Toronto package, which offered partial debt write-off, interest rate cuts and longer repayment terms, appeared to have provided only about \$500 million in actual relief so far.

Postponing the evil day

"One hopes that when the seven meet in Paris they will bring in an even more comprehensive programme," he said.

"What is imperative is that there must be significant debt reduction. Any other measure is only a palliative. Rescheduling is postponing the evil day."

## Brazil share scandal entangles top officials

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — The president of Brazil's central bank and the head of Rio's stock exchange are resigning in the wake of a stock exchange scandal which has rocked the country.

Central Bank president Elmo Camoes told reporters he would offer his resignation to President Jose Sarney Monday.

The bourse scandal has caused large debts for a stockbroker firm owned Camoes and run by his son.

Camoes said: "Even if I can solve the problems of the broking firm, I would not feel comfortable in my job."

Rio stock exchange chairman Sergio Barcellos resigned Friday as a result of the scandal caused when Lebanese-born investor Naji Nahas failed to pay brokers last week.

Nahas' failure to pay left several broker firms with debts. Three have been reported to the central bank after failing to pay up and may be closed.

Officials said many more firms were affected.

There is no official estimate of the size of the debts left by Nahas, but exchange sources said it could be around 200 million cruzados (\$148 million at official rates).

A sharp fall in share prices after the scandal broke has caused further losses for brokers and investors. Friday, shares fell around 10 per cent and blue-chip oil stock Petrobras dropped 31 per cent to 3,600 cruzados (\$2,666 at official rates) per share.

Stock exchange sources have described the Nahas scandal as the worst in the bourse's 144-year history. They said it could take several years for investors to regain confidence in the market.

The Brazilian stock market has been a haven of security as the country's economy has spiralled downwards and inflation hit a record 934 per cent last year.

Share prices in Rio — affected the worst by the affair — offered investors a real gain of over 70 per cent last year.

But regulatory authorities and newspapers have said for some time that the exchange was dominated by a handful of large investors, one of them Nahas.

Nahas has clashed with bourse authorities before, both here and abroad.

He was fined \$250,000 in the United States for his part in alleged attempts to manipulate the world silver market in 1979 and 1980.

Changing rules in the middle of the game

Nahas, a Brazilian citizen, has said he is the victim of unfair pressure and attempts "to alter

### ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

#### Amman brings high real estate income

AMMAN (J.T.) — Revenues collected by the Department of Lands and Survey in the first five months of 1989 registered an increase of JD 1.633 million over those in the same period of 1988, according to Ministry of Finance officials Sunday. They said that between January and May 1989 the department collected JD 7.408 million against JD 5.775 million in the same period of last year. The revenues came from fees which buyers and sellers of real estate pay in the course of transactions which require the buyer to pay six per cent of the total value of the real estate in tax while the seller pays only four per cent. According to the officials, most of the revenues came from such transactions within the Amman area, accounting for JD 5,361,597.

#### Panel approves Iraq-Jordan rail link

BAGHDAD (R) — An Iraqi-Jordanian technical committee has approved a \$1.9 billion project to link Baghdad and the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba by rail. The new 1,000-kilometre line will stretch from Iraq's western town of Al Hadithah which has a rail connection with Baghdad, Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said Sunday. The project is part of the economic integration plan of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) formed in Baghdad last February by Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and North Yemen. Aqaba boomed recently as Iraq's main lifeline to the sea with a constant stream of lorries carrying goods to Baghdad.

#### Poland wants Kuwait investments

KUWAIT (R) — Warsaw has suggested Kuwait invest in projects in Poland such as food processing, the oil industry, tourism and hotels, the Kuwaiti commerce and industry minister has said. Faisal Abdul Razzaq Al Khalid made his comments on his return from a five-day visit to Warsaw where he held talks with Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Polish officials. "I felt every interest from the Polish premier to open doors before Kuwaiti investments in Poland in the various sectors," the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA quoted Khalid as saying. Poland also wanted to increase its presence in the Kuwaiti and Gulf markets, he said. A joint technical commission between the two countries will meet at the end of the year to review and revitalise existing agreements in technical cooperation, he said. KUNA said the commission will also pass two accords on encouraging and protecting investments and ending dual taxation.

#### Mali privatises largest bank

BAMAKO (R) — Mali's largest bank will open its capital to private and foreign partners next month as part of the West African country's privatisation programme. Finance and Trade Minister Tiema Coulibaly has said. Mali's Development Bank (BDM) is a 100 per cent state-owned financial institution which plays a key role in the country's battered economy. Coulibaly said from July 1 the state would only retain a 20 per cent stake in the bank's three billion CFA francs (about \$9 million) capital.

#### Rate cuts, competition hurt NTT

TOKYO (R) — Japanese telecommunications giant Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) has reported lower sales and profits in the year ended March 31. "Rate cuts and robust competition in the market lowered our sales and profits last year," NTT President Haruo Yamaguchi told reporters. NTT posted net profit of 230.60 billion yen (\$1.65 billion) in 1988/89, a 5.2 per cent decline from the year before. Its current profit dropped by 14.3 per cent from a year ago to 425.90 billion yen (\$3.04 billion), on revenues of 5.65 trillion yen (\$40.38 billion), down by 0.2 per cent from a year earlier.

## Hardships await new Greek premier

ATHENS (R) — Whoever wins the Greek general election will inherit an economy burdened with debt and double-digit inflation.

"My forecast is dramatically bad," centre-right opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis said early in the campaign.

"I believe inflation will approach 30 per cent this year... and that the total budget deficit will reach 2.5 trillion drachmas

(\$15.5 billion)."

His figures were about double the 1989 estimates by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, an economist trained at Harvard University.

Mitsotakis, trying to break eight years of rule by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), holds a clear lead over Papandreu in opinion polls but a large number of undecided voters

could tip the balance.

The economy could be further hit by a crisis of confidence if no party wins an absolute majority in the 300-seat parliament. Private bankers and economists say such an outcome is likely because of a new voting system which favours smaller parties.

The Bank of Greece, the country's central bank, has also sounded the alarm over the dangers of public deficits and fears of a surge in inflation, which at 14 per cent is already the highest in the European Community.

"Without controlling the state deficit at levels set by the government and a drastic reduction in

the next two years, there is a danger of fuelling inflation," bank governor Dimitris Halkias said in a report.

The bankers and economists say the government has shown no inclination to control the deficits and all the signs point to a substantial worsening because of election-year spending.

Mitsotakis wants to fight the deficits by saving money, either closing or selling state-owned industries and allowing market forces to govern wages.

"Only in Greece do we have this crazy concept which says an industry should remain even if it's not competitive," he said.

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, June 18, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	567.7	573.7
Pound Sterling	875.6	884.4
Deutschmark	299.4	299.3

Swiss franc	331.8	335.2
French franc	334.7	338.1
Japanese yen (for 100)	352.1	356.0
Dutch guilder	254.6	257.1
Swedish crown	84.9	85.7
Italian lira (for 100)	39.4	39.8
Belgian franc (for 10)	157.1	158.5

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With or without furniture, first floor, separate entrance, private garden, private garage, with separate central heating, telephone, consists of 2 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, 2 bathrooms, glassed-in veranda, spacious kitchen.  
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Tel: 685593 - 665711 from 9 a.m. - 12:00 noon and 4-6 p.m.

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Tel: 822620

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Please contact 604695, 9-1 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.

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Fully furnished apartment, consisting of 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, dining room, big terrace, separate central heating, separate garage for the car.  
Location: Second Circle — Jabal Amman

For more information call 641151 — Amman

### CAR FOR SALE DUTY FREE

Mercedes 200, Model December 1980, power steering, tinted glass, stereo, white colour, 8,500 kms only.  
Excellent condition.

Contact Tel: 843555 Ext. 3962

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CVs should be mailed to P.O. Box 9847 Amman, Jordan. All applications will be treated in strict confidentiality.

### VILLA FOR RENT

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Consisting of 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and internal basement.

Annual rent: JD 4,000

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Yamaha piano (nearly new)

JD 980 — (Or best offer).

Tel: 810513





## SPORTS IN BRIEF

**ACC CHAMPIONS CUP:** Next Friday sees the opening of the first Arab Cooperation Council countries' soccer League Champions Cup here in Amman at the International Stadium in the Al-Husseini Youth City. Taking part are Faisl from Jordan, Abil from Egypt, Zawra from Iraq and Sana'a Abil from North Yemen. The Yemeni team are expected to arrive in Amman Monday to train and take part in preparatory games for the championship. (Peira)

**U.S. TAKE FIRST LEG OF SOVIET TOUR:** Karch Kiraly and Steve Timmons led the U.S. men's volleyball team past the men's national team from the Soviet Union 15-7, 8-15, 12-15, 15-13 and 15-13 in Dallas Saturday night in the first of a five-city U.S. tour. The tour, known as the Eds Stars and Spikes series, continues Monday at Auburn Hills, Michigan. Other matches are scheduled for Philadelphia, Washington and Sacramento. A chant, "USA, USA," rang out through the crowd of 12,732 at Reunion Arena during crucial points Saturday night, especially after the Americans began rallying after falling behind two games to one. The victory was a repeat of the 1988 Olympic success for the U.S. team, which beat the U.S.S.R. team in the gold medal match at Seoul 13-15, 15-10, 15-4, 15-8. (AP)

**\$200,000 LAWSUIT AGAINST TYSON:** A man has filed a \$200,000 lawsuit in Binghamton, New York against heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson over an alleged scuffle outside a bar last year. John Copeland charged that Tyson negligently and carelessly struck and pushed him outside the Savoyas bar in Hudson, New York, on July 23, 1988, according to the Albany Times Union newspaper. Copeland, a former president of Hudson, alleges in the suit that he sustained "physical trauma to his arms and body, severe bruises to his back and emotional distress." Copeland seeks compensatory damages for negligence and punitive damages for assault and battery. According to an eyewitness, Copeland provoked Tyson. "Mike kind of pushed the guy on the back," Jacob Walther Jr., whose father owns the Savoyas, told the Times Union. "It was a kind of push like you're saying, 'hi, how you doing buddy.'" He (Copeland) kept saying, 'I can take your best punch. I can take your best punch.'" The suit against Tyson was filed May 8. (AP)

## WANTED!!!

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- The candidate (Male) should be able to travel abroad
- Knowledge of using computer for drawing is preferred.

Call tel. 604256 to take an appointment

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
1988 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF LIGHT OPENINGS

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 10 5 3  
♥ 4 3  
♦ 5  
♣ A J 3 2

**EAST**  
♠ A J 6 4  
♥ K  
♦ 10 7 6  
♣ K 9

**SOUTH**  
♠ 7  
♥ A J 9 8 5 2  
♦ A Q 8 3 2  
♣ 5

The bidding: West North East South  
Pass Pass 1 4 7  
Dim Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣

Many duplicate players are firm believers in light opening bids, especially in third seat. While we do not deny the advantages of getting in and out of the auction early, there are drawbacks as well. This hand is from a tournament in the Washington area.

If there is a good reason for East to open his hand in any seat, we haven't found one. South happened to be an adherent of the theory that

fair hands with a 6-5 distribution almost always produce game, so he bounced into four hearts. West doubled to show some values, and there the auction ended.

The utility of East's opening came home to roost when West chose the king of diamonds as his opening lead. Declarer, Nadine Warfield of New York, was now in control. She won the ace, cashed the queen of diamonds and led a third diamond.

West chose to ruff with the six, and dummy overruffed. After cashing the ace of clubs, declarer returned to hand with a club ruff and led another diamond. West ruffed, led a spade to his partner's king and scored another diamond ruff, but that was the third and last trick for the defense. Declarer ruffed the ace of spades, drew the outstanding trump and claimed.

We have fairly simple rules for third-hand opening bids. If we do open light, it is in spite of having a sub-minimum hand, not because of it. We do so either to direct a lead, which can be of considerable aid to partner, or for preemptive purposes. East's hand met neither of these conditions.



## Wimbledon Warm-Up

Warming up: the British sun shone only fitfully this week on London, Edgbaston and Edinburgh as players prepared for Wimbledon at the traditional warm-up tournaments.



## Are sports dying in Yugoslavia?

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — Sport in Yugoslavia is facing financial ruin, the head of the nation's sports ministry warned Friday.

The country's economic difficulties — inflation is running at more than 600 per cent along with a trade deficit of \$23 billion — have brought Yugoslav sport to the brink of bankruptcy.

"The situation is desperate and we really don't know what to do right now," Dusko Dragun, president of the Yugoslav Union of Physical Culture, said. "Sport is simply being strangled by the lack of funds."

Yugoslavia's annual sports

budget has withered from \$4.2 million eight years ago to just \$450,000, an amount which is already virtually exhausted this year.

"We simply don't know how to finance the other part of the year," Dragun said. "We can't rely on the country's economy and various donations any more since everybody's in some kind of trouble."

The financial problems have already led to the cancellation of two major sporting events, October's rhythmic gymnastic world championships and the tour of Yugoslavia cycle race which should have started Friday.

## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1989

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Avoid extremes, handle one thing at a time, don't rush about carelessly, and be prepared for some emotional sparks. Low-key activities are favored for evening pleasures.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Make a fresh start by revamping old habits and customs. Concentrate your efforts on comfort and efficiency.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Experiment with new subject matter when intellectual curiosity is running high. Develop aptitudes and search for outlets for your talents.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** You prefer to be free of boundaries, restrictions and limitations. Some of your best attributes surface today. Change is in the wind.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** You take on increased responsibility. A need for added security has you focusing on career, business, and financial deals.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** You can make new friends and meet influential people who can help your career. Your performance level is efficient and superb.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** You may get bogged down by a ques-

ture of unfinished tasks and loose ends. It is wise to pause, reorganize, and then clear the decks.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You are at your diplomatic and gracious best. Share ideas and feelings with others. Continue conservative and financial practices.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** With money trends improving, you may be ready for a major purchase. Examine quality, price and condition before your final decision.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Recent success has you celebrating and sharing your exuberance with others. Don't gamble, thus maybe losing what has been gained.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You may be getting a lot of advice from an array of self-appointed teachers. It is better to follow your own conclusions and logic.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Focus on versatile, social activities, but avoid extravagance. Romantic feelings can ignite a current love relationship.

## U.S. Track and Field Championships

## Husband, wife sweep sprints

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Sandra Farmer-Patrick made the 400-metre hurdles a family affair as she joined speedsters Floyd Heard and Antonio Pettigrew and long jumper Larry Myricks in 1989 world-leading performances at the U.S. Championships Saturday.

Farmer-Patrick clocked an American record of 53.75 seconds to win the women's 400-metre hurdles minutes before her husband David won the men's 400-metre hurdles in 48.83 seconds.

Only eight women have ever run faster than the Jamaican-born Farmer-Patrick.

It was the first time in 29 years that a husband and wife team won national championships.

"I was thinking before the gun went off, 'Jesus, I've got a lot riding on this,'" Patrick said after his race.

But he moved in front of early leader Reggie Davis at the ninth hurdle and won convincingly.

Olympic bronze medalist Myricks bounded 8.70 metres (28 feet, 6½ inches) on his third attempt for the fourth world-leading performance of the championships.

Olympic silver medalist Mike Powell finished second with a wind-aided jump of 8.52 metres (27 feet, 11½ inches).

Pettigrew, the U.S. junior college champion, delivered the best men's 400 metres time in the world this year, 44.27 seconds, and heard clocked 20.09 seconds to equal the fastest men's 200 metres for 1989.

Mark Rowe was second in the 400 in 44.71 seconds and Tim Simon third at 44.84 seconds.

Surprises also dotted the results. Little-known Brian Brown, a 22-year-old from Louisiana, stunned Olympic silver medalist Hollis Conway as he cleared 2.32 metres (7 feet, 7½ inches) in the men's high jump, former collegian Kamy Keshmiri upset world leader Mike Buncic in the men's discus with a throw of 66.50 metres (218 feet, 2 inches) and collegian Terrance Herrington shocked U.S. Olympians Jeff Atkinson and Steve Scott as he ran the men's 1,500 metres in three minutes, 46.83 seconds.

The championships, held at the University of Houston, determined U.S. teams for September's World Cup in Barcelona and the quadrangular meeting between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and West Germany at Birmingham, England on June 24-25.

The winners were eligible for the World Cup and the first two

for the meeting in England, but it will be a variety of talent that will represent the United States in both.

Five U.S. Olympic champions — Carl Lewis, Steve Lewis, Joe DeLoach, Harry "Butch" Reynolds and Jackie Joyner-Kersey — will compete in neither because they skipped the championships.

Olympic women's high jump winner Louise Ritter also will miss the World Cup because she finished second in her competition Friday.

But Roger Kingdom, the two-time Olympic high hurdles champion, will be in Barcelona, if not Birmingham, after winning his speciality impressively Friday.

"Any coach would love to have veterans, but we have to start somewhere," said Harry Groves, who will coach the U.S. men in Barcelona.

## Starotsin comes back from drug suspension

UMEA, Sweden (R) — Soviet star Anatoly Starotsin has made a dazzling comeback from a 30-month doping suspension and is favoured to win the individual title at the European Modern Pentathlon Championships Monday.

The 1980 Olympic champion was one of 15 competitors suspended after the 1986 World Championships in Italy, but he has won two major international events, in Budapest and San Antonio, Texas, by wide margins in his comeback this year.

Strong opposition is likely from the Hungarians, who took the Olympic team title in Seoul last summer, and world champion Joel Bouzou, winner at home in France two years ago.

## Stuttgart go down with Hanover

BONN (R) — Stuttgart Kickers beat Nuremberg 1-0 Saturday but failed on goal difference to avoid relegation to the West German second division along with Hanover after just one season in the top flight.

On the last day of first division action, Bernd Schindler's solitary goal in Kickers' narrow win was insufficient to earn them safety because Eintracht Frankfurt scrambled into the play-off position by drawing 1-1 with doomed Hanover.

Siegfried Reich put Hanover ahead in the 27th minute against Eintracht, but Frankfurt's 34-year-old captain Karl-Heinz Koerber equalised in the 67th.

Frankfurt, who finished 16th, will meet a second division team yet to be decided, on June 21 and June 25 for a place in next season's first division.

"When goal difference is what forces you out, it is naturally very bitter," said Kickers coach Manfred Krafft. "We will do all we can in the second division to get

back as soon as possible."

Kickers finished level with Eintracht Frankfurt on 26 points.

Champions Bayern Munich rounded off their season with a 5-0 victory over Bochum, a triumph which erased the memory of last week's unexpected defeat by lowly Nuremberg.

Roland Wohlfarth scored four times for Bayern. He struck after

five, 14, 69 and 77 minutes — with a penalty — to lead Bayern on their romp. Olaf Thon then made it 4-0 in the 72nd.

Cologne finished second, five points behind Bayern, after losing 2-1 at Waldhof Mannheim and Werder Bremen third, following a 3-0 win over VFB Stuttgart.

## Soviet star joins Genoa

GENOA, Italy (R) — Soviet international Sergei Aleinikov is to join Italian side Genoa, club president Aldo Spinelli was quoted as saying Saturday.

Spinelli told the Gazzetta Dello Sport newspaper that the Dyna-

mo Minsk striker would be joining Genoa on a three-year contract later this summer.

Aleinikov is ours," the sports daily quoted him as saying, announcing the successful conclusion of weeks of negotiations with Soviet soccer authorities.

## FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE

## FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSES

Registration is now open at the French Cultural Centre for the following French language courses: COURSES FOR CHILDREN — ALL LEVELS (MORNING)

— From Saturday, June 24, until Thursday Aug. 3, 1989.

— On Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from 8 a.m. until 12 noon.

— Each lesson will last one hour.

— A film festival for children will take place during this period.

INTENSIVE COURSES FOR ADULTS — ALL LEVELS (AFTERNOON)

— From Saturday June 24 until Thursday Aug. 3, 1989.

— On Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from 4 p.m. till 8 p.m.

— Each lesson will last two hours.

For more information, please contact the library of the centre Tel.: 637009 — 634445 — Amman.

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## Peanuts





# Moscow eager to sign START; but prospects seen grim

GENEVA (R) — Moscow is keen to conclude negotiations with Washington on strategic arms cuts but the United States wants modifications — and progress seems unlikely at a new round of talks opening in Geneva Monday.

Negotiations on a 50 per cent cut in strategic nuclear arms with a range of 5,000 kilometres were interrupted last November with major issues still outstanding.

The Soviet Union admits a break in the strategic arms reduction talks (START) was necessary to give time to the new U.S. administration to review defence policy after President George Bush took office in January.

But chief Soviet negotiator Yuri Nazarkin showed Moscow's impatience when he said in Geneva Friday the seven-month gap was too long and hard work was needed to make up for it.

The Soviet Union's proclaimed goal is the abolition of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

Diplomats in Geneva said the U.S. administration's interest seems to have shifted from nuclear to conventional forces, making swift progress on START unlikely.

U.S. chief negotiator Richard

reserves the right to make revisions once the talks resume.

Major differences remain on mobile missiles, sea and air launched cruise missiles and on a verification regime.

One of the main outstanding issues is whether a START treaty should be linked to a deal curbing the U.S. "Star Wars" project for a strategic anti-missile defence system based in space.

The United States wants to make extensive tests of Star Wars devices and to deploy them after an agreed period. Moscow says this would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM).

It is not clear if the two sides will come up with new proposals to break deadlock on these issues. Nazarkin said he had not come empty-handed but he did not elaborate.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Friday: "Our negotiators are going to Geneva with a commitment to negotiate seriously, and to make significant progress towards agreement."

When the START talks adjourned, negotiators had worked out a 300-page draft treaty which contained over 1,000 bracketed passages of disputed text.



The Soviet space shuttle Buran (top) was a big crowd-drawer at the Le Bourget air show

## Soviets fly high at Paris air show

PARIS (AP) — The Soviet Union upstaged its competitors at the Paris Air Show with a selection of military and commercial aircraft and a new marketing flair.

Soviet pilots flew aerobatic routines in jet fighters never before seen in the West, wowing the crowds. On the ground, industry professionals appeared just as impressed.

"This air show has made me aware that they intend to aggressively seek foreign currency through the sale of their aircraft to the West," said James Roberts, a U.S. Commerce Department official.

"I never before considered them a competitive threat. Now I do," said Roberts, who attended the 10-day show, which closed Sunday.

The Soviets even managed to turn the crash of the MiG-29 on the show's opening day to their advantage. The pilot, Anatoly Kvochur, became the hero of the day and the seat that allowed him

to eject safely captured attention as the technology of the hour.

At the world's greatest aviation show-and-sell, the Soviets impressed visitors with the range and sophistication of their 12 aircraft on display, including two new airliners, the latest jet fighters and the massive AN-225 transport carrying the space shuttle Buran.

"Clearly the Soviet aircraft industry has made enormous strides," said Ian Woodward, a spokesman for British Aerospace commercial planes. "They've been behind but they're catching up fast."

A team of seven Soviet salesmen employed by Aviaexport, the Soviet marketing arm, worked nonstop.

Moscow's Central Institute of Aviation Motors offered air show participants its research services. Soviet aircraft components were on display in the USSR pavilion. The Soviet space agency Glavkosmos marketed its launch

services and had design engineers on hand for nearly every Soviet plane displayed.

Anatoly Bulanenko, deputy chief designer for the Antonov Design Bureau, told reporters that permission had been granted for the AN-225 to be leased or chartered to foreign clients to carry commercial freight.

The plane, which can haul up to 250 tonnes, will carry space rockets for the European space agency next fall.

Bulanenko acknowledged that political difficulties may rise in arranging deals, but said "business should come first."

Many industry observers predicted the Soviets will experience some turbulence in seeking to put their planes in Western skies.

"They will need to convince customers that the airplanes are reliable, have good support and low maintenance costs," said John Hayhurst, a marketing executive for Boeing Company, the largest U.S. civil aircraft maker.

## Interflug deaths rise to 17

EAST BERLIN (Agencies) — At least 17 people were killed when an East German jet carrying 113 people slammed onto a runway, veered into a field, and burst into flames Saturday after an aborted takeoff, officials said.

Forty-seven people were injured, 13 seriously, East German Transport Minister Otto Arndt said earlier. However, the official news agency ADN said two of the injured died overnight.

One of the dead was a farmer working in the field, ADN had quoted Arndt as saying.

The Moscow-bound jet, carrying 103 passengers and a crew of 10, was running down the runway of East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport and had lifted off slightly when the pilot decided to abort the takeoff, ADN said.

It was not immediately known why he aborted takeoff.

The Soviet-built Ilyushin Il-62 slammed to the ground, careened through runway barriers, veered into a field, then burst into flames and broke apart, the news reports said.

"I felt an impact, and then the plane jolted. Suddenly the plane stopped and I saw flames," East German Television quoted an unidentified passenger as saying.

Passengers jumped from sections where the fuselage was torn open or slid down emergency chutes, ADN said.

Rescue workers found several bodies in an overnight search of the smoldering wreckage of the jet, owned by the state-run Interflug airline, ADN said. It did not say in its latest reports if more people were missing.

Most passengers were East Germans, according to ADN. The plane also carried 11 Soviet passengers, two from Poland, one from Italy and one from Nepal, the news agency said.

About 700 firefighters, police and other officials rushed to the scene to put out the fire and aid rescue efforts.

A pilot, who was not identified, helped passengers out of the burning aircraft even though he himself was injured, ADN said. A newscast on East German Television showed the airplane's smoldering wreckage resting in a field, its nose sheered off and pieces of metal scattered around.

"There was a jolt, and then everything was dark. My husband and I felt our way out through the smoke to an exit," the news agency quoted Elke Fuchs, an East German woman injured in the accident, as saying.

Diethart Guenther, a safety expert with the Interflug airline, said the aircraft was "torn apart and completely burned out" in the accident, ADN said.

Arndt said the country's fleet of Ilyushin-62 aircraft would be grounded for safety inspections.

ADN said a high-level government commission was directing the rescue operation and would also conduct an investigation.

The last serious accident with a jetliner at Schoenefeld airport was Dec. 12, 1986, when an Aeroflot Tupolev 134 crashed into a wooded area as it prepared to land, killing 80 people.

Investigators later said the cause of the accident was a misunderstanding between the pilot and airport control tower.

Interflug officials declined to speculate on the cause of Saturday's accident, the airline's first since 1975 and worst since 156 died in a mid-air blast aboard an Il-62 in 1972.

## COLUMN

### 'Granny and Clyde' walk away free

LONDON (R) — Two gun-toting pensioners dubbed "Granny and Clyde" who stole £2,500 (\$3,800) in a hold-up to help pay a crippling mortgage have walked free from court. A judge gave Bert and Eleni Butler two-year suspended sentences Friday, ruling that they were desperate when they hobbled into a building society branch in west London wearing balaclavas and armed with a loaded pistol and a imitation gun. A cashier laughed and said "don't be silly, act your age," but later handed over money. Grandparents Bert, 65, and Eleni, 61, were caught by police shortly after the raid as they waited at a red traffic light in their getaway car.

### Venomous letter lands collector in court

LONDON (R) — A reptile collector who mailed a venomous letter was fined £1,000 (\$1,500) Friday. The package contained one of the world's most poisonous reptiles, a pink and black Gila Monster wrapped in a sock. Frightened post office sorters raised the alarm when the paper envelope holding the 30-centimetre long lizard suddenly moved. They found three more Gila Monsters, all very much alive and all wrapped in separate packages, at the sorting office. Prosecutors told a court in Southampton, southern England, that collector Peter Cooke, a 23-year-old medical salesman, posted lizards and poisonous snakes to himself while on a trip to the United States. Cooke admitted illegally importing reptiles — including seven rattlesnakes he had stuffed into his suitcase. Customs officers said they found more than 60 reptiles, including a python and cobras, at Cooke's home.

### Greedy silkworms fail to spin the goods

TREVISO, Italy (R) — Italy has lost almost all its silk crop this year because the silkworm larvae have been too busy eating to stop and spin their silk cocoons, the industry's Breeders Association said Friday. It said 99 per cent of Italy's 60 million larvae had been affected by the mysterious outbreak of greed, gorging themselves on mulberry leaves. "Instead of stopping eating, the larvae have just gone on feeding, sometimes reaching double normal size," association president Giulio Nicoletti said. "It's something that has never happened in the history of silkworm breeding. We don't know the cause and we don't know what advice to give people."

### Killer trout has expensive lunch

LONDON (R) — A trout called Tiddles has been banned from a British aquarium after leaping into a neighbouring tank and devouring six piranhas — the world's most ferocious freshwater fish. The razor-toothed piranhas — prize attraction at the aquarium in Watchet, Somerset — were no match for Tiddles, a hefty four-kilogramme trout. He downed six of the 17 in the tank before staff scooped him out. "At 10 pounds (\$15) a time tiddles had a pretty expensive fish supper," aquarium director Sarah Griffiths said. The Guinness Book of Records lists piranhas, which come from the sluggish waters of large South American rivers, as the fiercest freshwater fish. But Chris Cheswright of the Federation of British Aquatic Societies said: "Piranha are small fish and would have been stunned by a whopping trout landing in their midst. They can be surprisingly timid."

## Global weather

(major world cities)

	MM	F	C	Weather
AMSTERDAM	13	55	13	Clear
ATHENS	19	66	19	Clear
BAGDAD	28	82	28	Clear
BANGKOK	25	77	25	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	04	49	9	Clear
CAIRO	20	68	20	Clear
CHONGKING	10	50	10	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	15	Clear
FRANKFURT	16	61	16	Clear
GENEVA	13	55	13	Clear
HONG KONG	28	82	28	Clear
ISTANBUL	16	61	16	Clear
LONDON	14	57	14	Clear
LOS ANGELES	22	72	22	Clear
MADRID	19	66	19	Clear
MEXICO	25	77	25	Clear
MONTREAL	14	57	14	Clear
MOSCOW	16	61	16	Clear
NEW DELHI	28	82	28	Clear
NEW YORK	16	61	16	Clear
PARIS	16	61	16	Clear
ROME	20	68	20	Clear
TOKYO	20	68	20	Clear
VIENNA	16	61	16	Clear

## Haughey faces political crisis

DUBLIN (R) — Charles Haughey, his dreams of an overall majority shattered in Ireland's snap election, faces a political crisis in his battle to become prime minister for the fourth time.

Haughey, who plunged the country into chaos by calling the election which left him worse off than before, has two weeks to wheel and deal his way back to power.

When the marathon two-day count was completed Saturday night, Haughey's Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny) party had 77 seats, six short of an overall majority in the 165-seat parliament.

Next came the centre-right Fine Gael (Tribe of the Gaels) with 55. The resurgent left-wing Labour and Workers parties, big winners in the poll, had 22 seats combined.

The Progressive Democrats, made up of Haughey dissidents, had six and the rest went to independents.

Protest votes helped to thwart Haughey. In the Roscommon constituency a pub owner snatched the seat after campaigning against hospital closures.

The Green Party, running a cash-starved campaign with just 600 members nationwide, won a seat in Dublin.

Three army wives polled 7,000 votes in a campaign to win better pay for their soldier husbands.

Haughey, known as the great survivor of Irish politics, will need all his famed negotiating skills as he engages in horse-trading with independents and delicate backroom negotiations with the main opposition parties.

Haughey, who scraped back to power in 1987 on the casting vote of the speaker, faces another tightrope vote when parliament returns on June 29 but insists: "We will form a government."

Putting a brave face on the biggest political miscalculation in his see-saw career, Haughey said: "It is no worse than it was. We were a minority government before the election. We are a minority now."

## U.N. plan would send thousands of peacekeepers to Cambodia

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Parties to the 11-year-old war in Cambodia are discussing a U.N. plan that would send thousands of military observers to supervise a peace agreement, says a senior diplomat.

The huge operation would be similar to the current decolonisation mission in Namibia, the world body's most expensive peacekeeping force, he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

U.N. officials are running out of time to lay their plans, as Vietnam has announced it will withdraw all of its 70,000 remaining troops from Cambodia by Sept. 30.

A three-party alliance of the former Khmer Rouge rulers, forces loyal to former Premier Son Sann, and those backing the former head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have been battling the Cambodian government of Hun Sen, which was installed by Hanoi.

In remarks last month to the Asia Society, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar

disclosed that a provisional U.N. plan for ending the war and organising a government of national reconciliation has been circulated to the parties, but provided no specifics.

The senior diplomat, who represents one of the nations involved in the Cambodian entanglement, said in an interview Friday that the U.N. plan is similar to the Namibian operation.

In its current formulation, the plan calls for at least 2,000 U.N. military observers as well as election monitors to oversee balloting for a new coalition government.

In Namibia, about 4,650 military observers, 620 election monitors, 820 local civilian staff and a force of police supervisors that will soon be doubled to 1,000 are overseeing the territory's transition to independence after 74 years of South African rule.

The Namibia decolonisation mission is budgeted at \$416 million a year.

The diplomat said that an international conference to be held in Paris in August will decide which nations are acceptable as U.N.

peacekeepers.

Negotiations are scheduled July 24-25 in Paris between Hun Sen's Cambodian government and the resistance. The diplomat said the parties still have to work out the status of the armed resistance forces, of which the Khmer Rouge are the strongest, with about 30,000 combat-hardened veterans.

The resistance forces could be disarmed, as the Namibian guerrillas have been, or could be confined to bases in the present positions under U.N. supervision, he said.

Vietnam has resisted the idea of U.N. involvement because the world body recognises the resistance as the legitimate government. Hanoi and its Cambodian officials have expressed a preference for having India, Poland and Canada supervise the Vietnamese withdrawal.

The senior diplomat, however, said he believed the United Nations would supervise the withdrawal and the establishment of some form of new coalition government.



Confident Cambodian militiamen claim that the Khmer Rouge, though present and propagandising in the countryside, no longer pose a military threat

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## Gorbachev widens 'charisma gap' with Bush

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — In the superpower race for image, Mikhail Gorbachev has widened his lead over George Bush with a visit to West Germany which pointed to a "charisma gap" between the two.

According to opinion polls, Bush lags behind his Soviet counterpart in much of Western Europe — and even in the United States. In other parts of the world, Gorbachev has managed to polish the Soviet Union's image at the expense of the United States.

"In just a few years, Gorbachev turned long-held perceptions of the superpowers upside down," said a European diplomat. "Not so long ago, Moscow was seen as inflexible, the people who said 'nye!' to change suggested from Washington. Now it is the other way round."

Gorbachev in West Ger-

many enjoyed the kind of adoring, tumultuous reception usually given to pop stars or football players. Opinion polls gave him the highest popularity rating ever won by a foreign politician. The press compared him with John F. Kennedy.

There were no such comparisons when President Bush visited West Germany two weeks before the Kremlin chief. "What we are seeing is a charisma gap," a European diplomat here said. "Gorbachev has it (charisma) and Bush has not."

Even on Bush's home turf, he comes second to the Soviet leader: in a public opinion poll conducted by the New York-based Louis Harris Company in February and March, Bush won a 57 per cent approval rate compared with 64 per cent for Gorbachev.

A Gallup Poll last year for "the most admired man" placed Gorbachev second after then President Ronald Reagan

but ahead of Bush. The year before, Gorbachev became the first Soviet figure ever to make the Gallup list, tied for eighth place with Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca.

Some analysts ascribe Gorbachev's rise to political stardom in the United States to the low expectations Americans used to have of Soviet leaders.

"Since the popularity of Soviets was so low, anyone who can walk, talk eloquently, wear a well-cut suit and have an attractive wife with an American Express Card is bound to win the attention of Americans," Soviet specialist Dimitri Simes told Reuters.

A senior analyst with the Carnegie Endowment, an independent, think tank, Simes said a large part of Gorbachev's popularity in Europe stemmed from his arms control initiatives which had inspired a sense of hope for the future.

Gorbachev's success as a

player on the world scene, diplomats say, is explained in part by a new Soviet willingness to beat the Americans at public relations (PR) techniques the Americans once regarded as their exclusive preserve.

U.S. television coverage stressed the public relations aspect of the Gorbachev visit to Germany, a theme that was not played prominently for the Bush visit though on both occasions presidential staff created schedules and photo opportunities for the same PR ends.

Elsewhere in Europe, Gorbachev's moves on ending the arms race have also placed him far ahead of Bush.

In France, a poll by the country's biggest television network placed him on top of the 1988 "man of the year" list, ahead of national soccer coach Michel Platini and French President Francois Mitterrand. Last month, the French

weekly magazine Le Point polled French, Germans, Britons and Italians to find out how they compared the willingness of Gorbachev and Bush to reduce arms. Overall, 64 per cent credited Gorbachev with a desire to end the arms race, compared with 39.5 per cent for Bush.

Individually, Britons gave Gorbachev 74 per cent and Bush 38, the Germans 76 and 55, the Italians 65 and 36, and the French 41 and 29.

Even in Latin America, a region which in the past paid relatively little attention to the far-away Soviet Union, Gorbachev's leadership has changed perceptions of the two superpowers in a way that has U.S. policymakers worried.

A South American official said recently: "We are living in a situation where we have a young and innovative Soviet president who acts while the most important leader of the West reacts."